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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

EXTENSION OF THE WAR.

THE rupture of the Conference at Vienna has not taken the world by surprise. There were a few people in England, as well as elsewhere, who imagined that injustice might have been done to Russia in the course of the struggle; and that the Czar—not this time the man of the “mild eyes,” but the man of the “mild heart” and the peaceable character—would accept the favourable conditions offered to him by Great Britain, France, and Austria. Are these persons at length undeceived? Do they not see as clearly as the rest of mankind that there are no means of negotiating with this all-grasping Power? and that the Sword of Victory is the only argument to which it will listen? If they do not, they are blind to facts and deaf to reason, and may be safely left to their delusion, and to the enjoyment, if any, which it can afford them. There is less chance than ever that their minority will ever grow large enough to be troublesome.

There required a last and unmistakable proof that the real object of Russia in fortifying Sebastopol and Kherson, in keeping up a powerful fleet in the Black Sea, and in invading Moldavia and Wallachia, was not religious but political—that the so-called rights of the Greek Christians, of which the late Emperor Nicholas spoke so pathetically, were a cloak for his hypocrisy, and a pretext for his ambition; and that the business to be done was the conquest of Turkey. The proof has been afforded at Vienna. The Czar has positively refused to diminish the number of his ships of war in the Euxine, although he has no legitimate or honest use for them. He has also refused to consider the Black Sea in any other light than as the joint property of himself and Turkey—a *mare clausum* where he and the Sultan may fight if they please, but where no other nation shall have the right to send even so much as a gun-

boat. How is it possible for any one to doubt, after this, that Russia wants Constantinople, and is determined to obtain it?

Austria, which long ago adhered to the Western alliance by the pens of her Ambassadors and Ministers of State, will now enter into the struggle with the swords of her Generals. The three Powers have proved, by their diplomatic patience, how unwilling they were to make war, and how desirous they were to give Russia a chance of acceding to honourable terms of pacification. They have now to prove by their military prowess, and by a display of their whole strength and resources, that they are equal to the high duty which they have assumed. We speak of the three Powers advisedly; for it is more than improbable—it is impossible—that Austria will be neutral in such a strife. She will unite herself with France and England, heart and soul, and will bring to the common cause one of the most splendid and best-appointed armies that ever was formed in ancient or modern times. The result of such a struggle may be protracted, but it is certain. If the Emperor of Russia were not impelled by circumstances, occult to Europe, but strong enough to force him to undertake a resistance beyond the measure of his ability, he would even at this last moment seek the means to escape from the increasing perils that surround him. Should his friend in Berlin decide upon coming to his assistance, the result would be the same—inevitable defeat; with this difference to Prussia, that the punishment justly inflicted upon the original offender would fall upon the head of his accessory, and that the next settlement of Europe would leave Prussia a smaller and less dignified kingdom than it found her.

The war will immediately assume new dimensions. It is mischievous to disguise from ourselves its real character. The Allies are not to play at war. It is blood not rose-water that is in question. They have not to act a tragedy with wooden swords, upon a

stage, but to perform a tragedy of life and death, with the certainty that all the shame, humiliation, and misery which they may abstain from inflicting upon their foe will be inflicted upon themselves. There must be no more false philanthropy in this business; no morbid sentimentalism, and affectation of an effeminate or emasculated courtesy in sparing this city or that city, or in refraining to inflict all possible hurt and damage upon every port, arsenal, and town of the enemy's territory. The sharper the war the shorter. The more complete the discomfiture of the foe, the greater the chance that the peace, which is the only object that Christian and civilised nations can fight for, will be long and happy. If the British and French fleets had taken vengeance for Sinope; if they had not left of Odessa one stone standing upon another; and if they had visited with a similar destruction every accessible Russian port in the Baltic, as they might have done, it is probable that much of the best and bravest blood of England and France, that has been shed in vain before Sebastopol, would have been spared for nobler uses. Europe ought to know that she has an enemy on whom mercy is thrown away; nay, worse—an enemy, who mistakes clemency for fear, and who is encouraged to persist in evil by every act of forbearance exhibited towards him. Alexander II. has hitherto seen the smiling countenance of European diplomacy. The time has come when he must be made familiar with the sterner features of its justice.

Let us hope that Peace, when next she shows her blessed face, will find the nations wiser than they were on the unhappy day when she took her departure from amongst them. The war, if it show to some extent the Civilisation, shows to an extent still greater the Barbarism, of the European system. Whatever may be the individual character of its separate States, Europe, collec-



BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—THE RIGHT SIEGE TRAIN MOUNTING MORTARS FOR THE 21-GUN BATTERY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tively, is not civilised. If it were, there could be no such war as that which the guilty ambition of the late, and the no less guilty obstinacy of the present, Czar have forced upon it. In a state of true and religious civilisation Law is paramount. The individual who robs or murders, or attempts to rob or murder his neighbour, has an opponent in every citizen. There is no man, however lowly, who may not be forced to lend his aid for the restraint or punishment of the malefactor. All the complex machinery of Government, from the humblest constable in the street and janitor in the prison to the Judge upon the Bench and the Sovereign upon the Throne, and through them to the great body politic which pays and upholds them all, are called upon to exercise their functions, either actively or passively, that a wrong may not be done; or, if done, that it may be punished, as an example and a warning for the future. But in the European community there is no such thing as Law, understood in this sense. Every member of it is free to act in the wrong if he pleases, and every other member is free to aid and abet him in it if disposed to do so; and there is no recognised authority that has the power or the right to interfere. Barbarian Russia attacked barbarian Turkey, whom it thought to be sick and dying; and the bulk of the States of barbarian Europe looked on, undecided whether to take the part of the victim against the aggressor, or that of the aggressor against the victim—either to share in the plunder, or to ask the aid of the conqueror at a future day, when a similar outrage against another State might suit their interest or tempt their cupidity. France and England alone vindicated the title of Europe to rank as an aggregation of civilised communities; by standing forward with noble disinterestedness in the cause of right. In such a cause they would not have stood alone, even for a day, if the public law of Europe had been based on just and immutable foundations. Instead of hesitating which side it would join, every State would have declared against Russia—for the same reason, and in the same interest, that every jurymen in London or Paris declares against the thief or the murderer, or, as every honest man declares, against the malefactor, surprised and taken in the act. Had this been, as it ought to be, the public law of Europe, and had such been the responsibility of each component member of the system, not only Austria and Prussia, and Powers that claim to be great and mighty, but the very smallest States, such as Switzerland, Denmark, and Portugal, and even Hamburg and the Hanse Towns, would have come forward with their armies, great or small, their fleets, if they had any, or their quota of men and money, in support of the Universal League against the wrong-doer. Will the Powers of Europe never be able to organise for their mutual prosperity and happiness a league like this?—a league in virtue of which a war between any two or more of its several members will become impossible, or, if possible, only possible for a moment, to be quashed at the outset by the union of all States and Governments against the guilty belligerents. Until a system that shall accomplish this object shall be established Europe will be but half civilised. The auspicious friendship of Great Britain and France—strong enough in themselves to defy a world in arms—offers the means by which such an alliance may be effected and perpetuated. Such an alliance would be worthy of the high name of "Holy." If, in consequence of the present war, and of the incalculable miseries which it will inevitably inflict both upon the innocent and the guilty, the long-tormented and oppressed nations of Europe shall learn wisdom enough to unite with France and Great Britain with such an object, the next Peace will not only be far longer and more solid than the last; but the Civilisation of Europe will be worthy of its pretensions, and will have nothing to fear from Russian or any other barbarism. If such an alliance be not formed, a state of warfare will be, as heretofore, the normal condition of nations professing to be Christian, and peace will be nothing but an accident.

MOUNTING A MORTAR.

THE mortar batteries appear to have been pretty well worked during the bombardment, although a portion of them were almost useless on the first day, owing to the wetness of the ground, the rain—which did the Allies good service in preventing the Russians from crossing the Tchernaya—having injured the beds of the mortars. In the 13-inch mortar battery many of the beds were so warped by the rain that they could not be used all the first day of the bombardment. A few hours of dry weather, however, soon put all to rights, as the Russians in front of them speedily found to their cost.

The mounting a mortar must be a work of some difficulty. The weight of those in the 21-gun battery, No. 1, right siege train, represented in the preceding page, varies from 35 to 39 cwt. each. They are calculated to throw shells upwards of 4000 yards.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.—The Government of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has just promulgated the law of succession for the duchy. It is to the effect that, in case the reigning Duke should die without leaving direct heirs, the succession shall pass to Prince Albert and his descendants, but that the reigning King of England and the heir presumptive to the throne of England shall be excluded. It is further enacted that if, when the succession shall become vacant, there shall be no descendant qualified to succeed, other than the King and heir presumptive of England, the King and heir shall be bound to cause the duchies to be administered by a governor, until a descendant qualified to succeed shall have attained his majority. The appanage of the heir presumptive to the duchies is fixed from his majority at 18,000 florins (about £1800) a year. According to this arrangement, upon the death of the reigning duke, who has no child, Prince Alfred would become the heir presumptive, Prince Albert immediately succeeding.

THE GREEKS AT SEBASTOPOL.—The reports of the night sorties of March last made frequent mention of warriors in Greek costume fighting on the Russian side. The leader of those men—who form a free corps—is Aristides Christoveri, a native of Messembrion, on the Black Sea coast. When a boy he was taken to Odessa, and educated at the commercial school there. When a young man he forsook commercial pursuits to take part in the war of Greek Independence, and from that time served in Greece until 1854. Last summer, when it became plain that the Allies would not allow Greece to be made the basis of clandestine operations against Turkey, Christoveri, with many other Greeks, made for Bessarabia. He was decorated by the late Czar with the order of St. Anne.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The following notice has been issued:—"As a great number of British subjects may be expected to visit Paris during the ensuing summer, and as the places of Divine worship in connection with the Church of England are inadequate to the emergency, the Bishop of London has been desirous that additional means of attending the ordinances of the Church should be afforded to many who might otherwise, in the sight of the French people, spend the Lord's-day in a manner unworthy of their Christian profession. The committee appointed by his Lordship for this purpose have to inform the English visiting Paris between the middle of May and the end of September that the Council Presbytery of the Reformed Church of Paris have generously granted the use of their large and handsome Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré, for Divine service, according to the usage of the Church of England, on the 20th of May and the Sundays following, at two o'clock p.m.—evening prayer, with a sermon. The committee have further to give notice that the Holy Communion will be celebrated every Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, in the Church of the Oratoire, the service to close at half-past nine.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The attempt made on the life of the French Emperor last Saturday evening has been the great topic of speculation in that city this week, and for a while the siege of Sebastopol and the Conferences of Vienna were lost sight of in the horror excited by such an act of villainy—the contemplation of the consequences to Europe had it taken effect—and the general satisfaction at its failure. It appears that the Emperor, accompanied by two of his household, Colonel Ney and Colonel Valabreque, in plain clothes, left the palace of the Tuileries about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, to take his usual ride in the Champs Elysées, and join the Empress, who had preceded him, and was at that moment in the Alley Dauphine, in the Bois de Boulogne. His Majesty on these occasions is never accompanied by an escort, and was only followed by two grooms at some distance. The weather was fine, and the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, through which he passed at his ordinary slow pace, as well as the side alleys, was thronged with people, who showed the usual courtesy, and saluted him respectfully. As he approached the Barrière de l'Etoile, and when nearly opposite the well-known place of amusement the Château des Fleurs, a man, apparently about thirty-six years old, of dark complexion, and a little under the middle size, advanced forward from the throngs that crowded the pathway on the right, and approached to within five or six paces of the Emperor. He put one hand to his hat as if to salute his Majesty, who was in the act of replying to the compliment, when he drew a pistol from underneath his grey paletot, deliberately presented it at the Emperor, and fired. At the same moment Colonel Ney, who was on the Emperor's right hand, but riding a very little to the rear, advanced his horse, when the assassin, supporting his pistol on his arm, fired a second shot. At the first report the Emperor's horse shied a little, but it was probably that movement which saved the rider, together with the tremulous motion of the assassin's arm, occasioned by the failure of his first attempt. Neither shot took effect. The second ball is said to have grazed the Emperor's hat, or even passed through it, but this is not known with any certainty. The shots were very sharp, and the report loud enough to be heard on the third floor of the houses on the side of the avenue. The assassin was at once seized by two masons who were working at a house hard by, and who had left the building to have a sight of the Emperor as he passed. He was thrown by them on the ground. A police agent, named Alexander, a native of Corsica, whose duty it is to follow the Emperor when riding or driving without escort, leaped out of the small carriage he occupied, ran to the spot where the assassin was struggling with his captors, and prevented him from drawing another pistol. The police agent took hold of him, and as the other made the most violent attempts to shoot those who detained him, inflicted on him, in self-defence, two wounds with a poniard cane. The sergeant-de-ville aiding, the police agent succeeded in mastering and disarming him, but it required all their efforts to prevent him from being torn to pieces by the people. He was hurriedly taken off to the Octroi station at the barrier, which was not far distant, and there sheltered from the popular rage until a carriage could be brought, in which he was conveyed under the guidance of the police to the Conciergerie.

After the first shot was fired the Emperor bent his head a little, either by an involuntary movement to avoid the bullet or owing to the horse shying. When he saw the assassin in the hands of the people, and his clothes torn, he called out to spare him. The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for an instant. He gratefully and gracefully replied by frequently taking off his hat and bowing to the thousand acclamations with which he was at once saluted as he still slowly advanced towards the Triumphal Arch. A messenger had been sent on at a gallop to inform the Empress, who was at the Porte Dauphine (Bois de Boulogne), of what had occurred, and to reassure her as to the safety of her husband. In less than half an hour the Empress returned from her drive in an open carriage, with the Emperor riding close by. The sight was touching in the extreme. Her Majesty was deeply affected; her tears flowed in spite of her; she vainly essayed to dry them, and she sobbed convulsively amid her efforts to smile with joy at her husband's escape from the murderer. Evidently she could not subdue her emotion; she leant back in her carriage, and relieved her heart in an uncontrolled burst of tears. Then, indeed, it was that the people who thronged the way gave full vent to the more generous feelings of our nature. The sight of the young and lovely woman unable to restrain the agony of her feelings produced an instantaneous effect; the shouts at once rose from the thousands who beheld her, and hundreds of workmen who were employed on a row of houses constructing near the spot from which the assassin fired lined the half-finished walls, the window-sills, or clung to the poles of the scaffolding, and rent the air with their acclamations. Accompanied by these manifestations of popular feeling, the Empress proceeded to the Palace. In a short time the news was spread abroad, and the members of the Imperial Family, the Ambassadors, the Ministers of the Emperor, the high functionaries of State, and the members of the household, besides a considerable number of other persons having no functions under the Government, or in the Palace, hastened to present their congratulations.

The Emperor had previously announced his intention and that of the Empress to be present at the Opéra Comique on the Boulevards Italiens, nearly opposite the Rue Lafitte. He and the Empress, notwithstanding what had occurred, were punctual to their word. They arrived at the theatre about nine o'clock; but long before that hour an immense crowd had collected on the boulevard, from the Madeleine to the Rue Vivienne, to manifest their sympathy at his escape. It is calculated that there could not have been less than 200,000 people of every condition collected. The reception was most enthusiastic as the Imperial carriages, attended by an escort of Guides, drove up the Rue de la Paix and Boulevard until they stopped at the door of the theatre; and on their Majesties appearing in their box the whole house rose and uttered the warmest acclamations. For a considerable time it was found impossible to commence the piece, and during the performance the audience, as if unable to keep down its feelings, rose three or four times to give vent to them. The Emperor and Empress left the house at half-past eleven, and even at that hour the multitude still lined the Boulevards; the shouting was enthusiastic, as before, and followed them until they entered the palace of the Tuileries.

The assassin, on his arrival at the Conciergerie, was at once examined by the Prefect of Police, and then by the Minister of Justice. The examination is kept secret, but it appears that the man's name is, according to his own account, Pianori. He professes himself to be a shoemaker from Rome, where he states he suffered much from the French bombardment of that city; and that since then he has sworn a personal hatred to the Emperor, and was resolved to kill him. He is a man of about twenty-five years of age, somewhat under the middle stature. His hair is dark brown, and he wears a beard and moustachios. He is rather fair, with high cheek bones, and the expression of his face has nothing in it to indicate the murderer. He was dressed in snuff-coloured trousers, dark brown coat (under this coat he wore another of light blue, meaning no doubt to strip off the brown in the confusion, and attempt escape); and he had new shoes. He wore an ordinary black hat, in which are the words, "Crystal Palace," printed in English. There were signs of blood on the left shoulder of his coat, which it appears originated from a slight wound inflicted by one of the armed police, although it is stated that the assassin tried to stab himself. The dagger in his possession was an ordinary weapon with a tin scabbard. Two of the pistols were small pocket weapons; but the third was larger, with a wider bore, and capable of carrying a couple of slugs. The wretched man would not speak a single word. He appeared perfectly composed, and regarded those around him with the utmost indifference. A considerable sum of English money was found on his person, and various reports are afloat as to his instigators. It is stated that he came over from England, and is an Italian exile belonging to some secret society. One thing is quite certain, the act was premeditated, and his not speaking and nothing being found upon his person would indicate a fear to compromise others, and hence those precautions. The police will not reveal what may take place in the prison, as the object should be to ascertain if the unhappy man has any accomplices.

A M. Danesi, an Italian refugee, who was an acquaintance of Pianori, and in the habit of meeting him at the Café de France, near the Palais Royal, is in custody. Danesi protests his innocence, and entire ignorance of Pianori's projects.

The Archbishop of Paris ordered a "Te Deum" in all the churches on Sunday evening.

It was intended at first that the Sunday papers should not notice the attempt, and it was not till ten o'clock on Saturday night, when the popular manifestation was so enthusiastic and so general in favour of the Emperor and Empress, that the official communication was sent round to them. There can be no doubt that in Paris, among people of all classes, there is but one opinion—that of indignation against the murderer, of admiration at the cool courage of the Emperor, and of tender and affectionate sympathy for the Empress.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

War Department, May 2, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their enclosures, of which the following are copies,* addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, April 17.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, expressing his satisfaction in being able to report that the sanitary condition of the army continues gradually to improve, and the mortality from disease to diminish.

The Lord Panmure, &c. &c.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, April 17.

My Lord,—It is satisfactory to be able to say that the sanitary condition of the army continues gradually to improve, and the mortality from disease to decrease.

Last week the ratio of admissions to strength was 3.95 per cent; this week it has been 3.52.

Last week the ratio of deaths to strength was 0.35; this week it has been 0.33.

This decrease may appear small to your Lordship, but it must be borne in mind that 106 of the admissions and 13 of the deaths were the result of accidents in the trenches; besides which, 3 officers and 30 men were killed who have not been included in the above statement of casualties.

Fevers and bowel complaints continue to be the prevailing diseases amongst the troops, but in both there has been an evident decrease of admission as well as deaths.

In the 9th Regiment, however, there has been an increase of 19 cases of fever during the week, and the mortality from the same disease has exceeded that of the preceding week by 2. Last week the deaths from fever were 7, this week they have been 9. It is in contemplation to move the regiment a short distance from where it is at present encamped, as far, I understand, as the defence of the post will admit of, and I think good will result from it; but, if it could be moved up to the ground where the 63rd Regiment is stationed, still greater advantages might be expected.

In the 93rd Highlanders the fever cases have become milder, and the mortality from that cause has decreased from 4, which it was last week, to 1.

In the 41st and 95th Regiments, the two other regiments which were suffering most from fever, the mortality has decreased during the week; in the 41st from 5 to 2, and in the 95th from 8 to 3.

There has been a decrease in all the ordinary forms of bowel complaints, but I regret to have to notice two fatal cases of cholera—one in the Artillery, and the other in the 7th Fusiliers.

These were both brought up from the trenches, and both died after a few hours' illness. No other cases have occurred, and, from the general diminution of bowel affections, I trust they will prove accidental.

The cavalry continue to enjoy good health, and only one casualty, out of a force of 1880 men, has occurred during the week.

The mortality in the General Hospital, at Balaklava, has also been small, and the result of the Convalescent Hospital, on the Castle Hill, has been most satisfactory. We have huts there all ready for the reception of 280 patients, and I purpose reserving them for wounded men, as I am of opinion they would recover sooner in such a locality than either in Camp or the General Hospital at Scutari. Besides the hospital huts at the Sanitarium, the following ships have been fitted out for the reception of wounded, viz.:—Hut accommodation, 280; *St. Hilda*, fitted for, 91; *Wm. Jackson*, 100; *Orient*, 100; *Poitiers*, 100. The huts in the rear of the Third Division will accommodate about 1000, but say that 30 of them are appropriated for hospital purposes that would give room for 480. And the calculation is, that at least 500 could be received into the different Regimental Hospitals, 500.—Total, 1651.

The rations of the men are abundant and good, and fresh bread has been issued three times this week. The supplies for the hospitals are also ample.

Great attention is paid to the cleanliness of the different camps, and they are in a creditable condition. The men have received their new clothing, and the sheep-skin coats, &c., are being collected and stored for future issue if required.—I have, &c., J. HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

To Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,

Commanding in Chief.

Before Sebastopol, April 17.

My Lord,—The fire of both the French and English armies has been continued upon Sebastopol since I addressed your Lordship on the 14th inst., and, though superior to that of the enemy, it has not produced that permanent effect which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power, and accuracy.

The guns of the Russians have been turned upon some of our advanced works in vast numbers, and in one particular instance the injury sustained by a battery was so great that the unremitting exertions of Captains Henry and Walcot, and the gallantry and determination of the artillerymen under their orders, alone enabled them to keep up the fire and to maintain themselves in it. In another battery yesterday a shell burst close to the magazine, which in consequence exploded—killing, I am much concerned to say, one man, wounding two most severely, and seven in a less degree.

Both the batteries I have mentioned have been repaired and restored to their original condition.

I enclose the list of casualties that have arisen between the 13th and 15th inst. I have to lament the loss of two young and promising officers, who had only lately joined the army—Lieutenant Preston, of the 88th Regiment, and Lieutenant Mitchell, of the Artillery; and I regret to add that two others have been severely wounded—Captain Green, of the East India Company's Service, who has been employed throughout the siege as an Assistant Engineer, with great credit to himself and every advantage to the service; and Captain Donovan, of the 33rd, who has most zealously served from the commencement of the campaign.

The French blew up several small mines in front of the Bastion du Mâ after sunset on Sunday evening, with a view to establish a parallel on the spot. This operation greatly alarmed the enemy, who at once commenced a heavy fire of cannon and musketry in every direction from that part of the town, which they kept up for a considerable time. It occasioned no harm on our left attack, upon which a part of it was directed, and I hope did little injury to our Allies.

Several hundreds of the Russian cavalry and a small body of Cossacks appeared on the low range of heights in front of Balaklava this morning, and remained about an hour, when they retired, the greater portion by the bridge of Tractea. The object of this movement was probably a reconnaissance.

The Lord Panmure, &c. I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

RETURNS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Officers Killed from April 13 to 15 inclusive.—88th Foot: Lieutenant H. B. Preston. Royal Artillery: Lieutenant K. A. Mitchell. Officers Wounded from April 13 to 15 inclusive.—Royal Engineers: Lieutenant G. Graham, slightly. Royal Artillery: Assistant-Surgeon R. W. Cockrill, slightly. Royal Engineers: Captain and Assistant-Engineer H. Green, H. E. L. C. Service, severely. 33rd Foot: Captain E. W. Donovan, severely.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Killed from April 13 to 15 inclusive.—50th Foot: Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas Clifford, Private Thomas McManara. Royal Artillery: Sergeant Alexander Jamieson. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private Joseph McAsh. 9th Foot: Privates Michael Sheedy and William Tobly. Royal Artillery: Sergeant John Suther. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal William Boyd, Gunner James Birch, Gunner Henry McQuillan, and George Jones. 34th Foot: Private Michael Byrne. 97th: Private James Knight. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal Thomas Smith, Royal Sappers and Miners; Private John Lethbridge.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Wounded from the 13th to 15th April, inclusive.—30th Foot: Private Patrick Connolly, slightly. 49th: Private James Allen, dangerously. 50th: Sergeant Thomas O'Brien, slightly; Private Michael Judge, slightly. 55th: Private Thomas Burke, severely. 62nd: Privates John Collier, severely; James Kelly, slightly. 97th: Private William McLoughlin, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunner George Warner, severely; Acting-Bombardiers James Lloyd, severely; Alexander Adams and Alfred Brown, slightly; Gunners William Sinclair and Thomas Tear, severely; William Grant and Thomas Martin, slightly. 4th Foot: Lance-Sergeants John Culligan and George Clarkson, slightly; Privates William Campbell and William Turner, slightly; Thomas Jones and Edwin Draper, severely. 9th: Privates Martin Hagar, severely; Joseph Pace, dangerously. William Walsh, slightly. 23rd: Private John O'Neill, slightly. 55th: Private Michael Meehan, slightly. 88th: Private Thomas Carter, dangerously; Sergeant William Hopkins, slightly; Private John Cullinan, severely. 89th: Private Alexander Bell, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunners John Young, severely; Thomas Holden, slightly; H. Langley, severely; J. Hutton, slightly; John Chapple, severely; John Taggart, John Spence, and George Harper, slightly; Richard Wright, severely; Thomas Jordan and George Parkinson, slightly; Edward Irlie and Thomas Craig, severely; Bombardier Matthew Cowdy, dangerously; Gunner James Robert and James Sharp, slightly; James Stewart, severely; George Stewart, Sergeant Angus Clarke, and Gunner William Dick, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private William Small, severely. 7th Foot: Private Richard Bowman, slightly. 14th: Corporal William Ryland, slightly. 23rd: Lance Corporal Denis Long, slightly; Privates William Fowler, slightly; Daniel Larkin, slightly. 84th: Private Peter Young, severely. 99th: Corporal Daniel Kenelly, severely; Private Alfred Ridewood, slightly. 41st: Privates John Croft, severely; Christopher Ferguson, slightly. 47th: Private James White, slightly. 49th: Privates Patrick Prendergast and William Burchall, severely; James Farrell, slightly. 62nd: Privates M. Crowe, William Harrison, Joseph Bunting, and Thomas McKenna, slightly. 88th: Private Ed. Nelson, dangerously. 90th: Privates Joseph Turner and John Rowan, severely. 97th: Private Herbert Franklin, dangerously. 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade: Private Henry Wright, slightly. Royal Artillery: Corporal Francis West, severely; Bombardier Robert Geavos, Gunners Joseph Davidson and William Deal, slightly.

A Return of Casualties in the Royal Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, April 13 to 15, inclusive.—Killed: Jesse Nicholls, L.S.; John Johns, A.B.; and Thomas Butcher, A.B.; Leander; John Trino, A.B.; Queen; John Woodford, Ord.; Wasp; John, alias Charles Green, Ord.; Leander. Wounded: Patrick Flynn, Ord.; Leander; Joseph Huggan, A.B.; Michael Laven, Ord.; Leander; Herbert Walsh, A.B.; Leander; John Franklin, A.B.; Queen; Charles Taylor, A.B.; Wasp; George Carter, Ord.; Wasp, slightly. Contused: John Linnington, A.B.; Leander; William Hayward, coxswain cutter, Rodney; William Branchley, Ord.; Wasp, slightly; John Reenan, A.B.; Leander, severely; William Ash, captain fore-top, Queen, slightly; Edward Mallum, A.B.; Queen, severely; William Davis, Ord.; Queen; William Hooper, A.B.; Queen; Edward Smith, Ord.; Leander; William Cudlip, A.B.; Leander; John Leander, A.B.; Queen, dangerously; James Woodgate, L.S.; Queen; Samuel Williams, A.B.; Leander; William Turner, Ord.; Leander; Daniel McCarthy, A.B.; Queen; William Gadden, Ord.; and George Hendon, L.S.; Leander, slightly.

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XV.)

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has come back from Vienna very much the same as he went, and leaving the war question very much as he found it. Colonel Sibthorp has risen in the House of Commons to ask the expense of this fruitless errand, and is snubbed for his impertinent curiosity by our noble Premier. It will be time enough for the public to ask about the expense when the public shall be called on to pay the bill. And as this period is sure to arrive, the public will have an opportunity for inquiry. It is true the Session may then be very near its close, when money is voted away after midnight, by a somnolent few, whose nods may be either the result of acquiescence or sleep; and, of course, at such a time it would be highly inconvenient to protract the business of the country beyond the period at which Parliament usually separates. Lord Palmerston has so far condescended as to intimate that the job has been done as cheaply as circumstances would permit, and we can only hope that the expenses have been framed as nearly as possible in accordance with the principle that a thing is "worth what it will fetch;" for the embassy to Vienna, if estimated by that sound commercial rule, will cost nothing.

All the enemies and some of the friends of Mr. Layard have been complaining of some inaccuracies of detail in attacks he has made on the notoriously bad system of promotion in the Army. The circumstance is certainly to be regretted, because it has given an opportunity to the defenders of "things as they are" to assail with some plausibility the energetic advocate of "things as they ought to be." Considering the very high pretensions which Mr. Layard puts forth, and the confidence which the public are disposed to place in his motives and abilities, it is to be hoped that he will henceforth take none but the surest ground, and not allow his very laudable zeal to outrun his discretion. The credit and character of a man who vigorously espouses the public cause are the property of the public, and the owner of great abilities who is willing to devote those abilities to the general good ought to consider his talents and his reputation as held in trust not for himself only, but for the whole community. I do not mean to say that the real value of Mr. Layard's earnest denunciations of the present system of mal-administration has been impaired by the few errors of detail which have been detected; but party spirit is very fond of availing itself of poetical licence by taking the part for the whole, and pretending to receive any statement as false, because some small portion of some one statement has not been accurate.

Talking of accuracy reminds me of a rather serious complaint that has been made against the abuse of a system which exists of allowing witnesses before a Parliamentary Committee to correct the printed proofs of their own statements. It seems that the evidence taken before the Maynooth Commission has undergone such a thorough process of revision that, in some instances, the result is like that produced on the Irishman's coat, which had been so repeatedly patched that none of the original material was visible. The affair would be more justifiable if the alleged patching of the evidence had been the work of the original owner; but it is said that some of the testimony has travelled as far as Rome, for the purpose of repairs being done to it. The publicity given from day to day to the examinations of the witnesses before the Committee on the misconduct of the war, will happily prevent the success of any culinary experiment that might otherwise have been attempted. We are saved from the chance of having a mass of evidence in a cooked state some few months hence by the punctuality with which the papers furnish a daily supply of the raw material. Had the motion been carried for making the Committee a secret one, the possibility is that the corrigenda and addenda might have almost entirely superseded the original text of some of the most important evidence.

The case of Buranelli was the subject of a question in the House of Commons, and has been the cause of a great deal being said out of doors, to which, in my opinion, no satisfactory answer has been given. It may be urged that the man is hanged, and it is useless to talk about him now; but, if it is too late to save his life, it is never too late to protest against the mistake, as it seems to me, which has been committed. It seems that some medical evidence bearing on the question of the insanity of the accused was kept back at the trial, and Sir George Grey, having been asked in the House of Commons whether such had been the case, replied that all the facts had been brought under the notice of the Judge, who saw no reason for recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Sovereign. It is strange that the Home Secretary, who is himself a barrister, does not appear to see the difference between the submission of a fact to the Judge and the submission of a fact to the Jury—the Jury who are the only legal judges of every fact that bears on the trial. If there was any fact that might have influenced the mind of the Judge, it might have influenced the mind of the Jury; and of that possibility in his favour the accused was entitled to the benefit. There would seem to have been some neglect which prevented the calling as witnesses for the prisoner some men of high professional reputation in cases of insanity, who have published a statement declaring that they were prepared to prove that Buranelli was not in a state of mind to be accountable for his actions when he perpetrated the act for which his life has been forfeited. It is but fair to add, that a post-mortem examination is said to have shown that Buranelli's brain was in a healthy state; but the difficulty still remains that evidence might have been put before the Jury which might have altered the prisoner's fate; and, if it was thought desirable to place such evidence before the Judge, it must have been still more desirable that the Jury should have had it brought under their notice. It may be inconvenient to disturb the verdict of a Jury, but this is done continually where property is concerned, and the inconvenience should be more readily overcome in cases where life is in jeopardy. Though it is a merciful doctrine that a man's life may not be put in peril by a second trial for the same offence after his acquittal, there is no sound reason why he should not have a second trial upon some reasonable ground being shown, if he has been found guilty.

The Sunday question still continues to divide the magistrates, to annoy the public, and embarrass the landlords of places of refreshment; all of whom, as the season for locomotion advances, are likely to have their respective dilemmas increased, in consequence of the wilful omission of the framers of the new act to define a *bona fide* traveller. Mr. Paynter, the magistrate at Wandsworth, has just decided that "pleasure-seekers are not travellers," a dictum from which it might be inferred that travelling for pleasure is impossible. To me it would seem that a traveller is a traveller, no matter what his object may be; and if he chooses to travel for pleasure on Sunday he is entitled to be served with refreshment. Of course, if the Legislature shall enact that no man shall have any pleasure on Sunday, and attaches a penalty to the fact of being pleased, the law—absurd and puritanical as it would be—might be put in force, but the fact of a man's travelling for pleasure cannot deprive him of the character of a traveller; and, as the act makes no exception, he has a right to his food on Sunday. The penalty of 50s. inflicted by Mr. Paynter was raised, at the request of the defendant, to £3, to admit of an appeal, by which it was rather absurdly said that "this vexed question will be settled."

There is no more chance that the various sessions throughout the country will be agreed in their view of the law than that the magistrates individually will be of the same opinion. When a point is found to be doubtful, the only remedy is to settle it by an Act of Parliament—which, by the way, might be as doubtful as that it was designed to explain, as has very often happened. The present practice of leaving the Judges to interpret a doubtful law is only an aggravation of the evil; for Judges are found continually to disagree, as in the instance—well known to lawyers—of an interpretation of a clause in the Vagrant Act which is held to mean one thing by the Court of Queen's Bench, and the opposite thing by the Court of Exchequer. We might perhaps adopt with effect the American plan, by which, at certain periods, all the Judges meet to decide on doubtful points, and that is recognised as law which is declared to be so on their authority. This prevents the conflict of the Courts, which is often found so embarrassing to those who resort to them in this country; for, though every man is presumed to be acquainted with the law of the land, it is impossible to make the acquaintance as long as there is a direct opposition between the law of the Queen's Bench and the law of the Exchequer.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. B. C., Hoboken, is thanked for his interesting budget. Both Problems and Games shall have due attention.
SIGNOR A., Leamington.—Your stratagem of four Moves admits, unfortunately, of a very common-place solution in two.
T. M.—The Problem mentioned is the composition of "A Shagird," or native Chess-player of India, and is considered to be very clever. Place the men carefully as follows, and then, without moving them, find how White mates in three moves. White: K at Kt 8th, R at Q 6th, B at K R 6th, Kt at K Kt 7th, P at K Kt 3rd and K B 6th. Black: K at Q sq, B at Q 2nd, and P at K Kt 4th.
A. CONSTANT READER.—We must refer you for Mr. Bolton's "gem" to the Number for March the 17th.
E. H., Norwich.—Your Solution of Mr. B.'s Problem was the true one.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 583, by Henricus, T. P., W. S., Mortimer, Mrs. Millicody, W. G., J. T. of Hanworth, Louis D'Or, B. J., Falmouth, Corvus, Salopiensis, Mate, Saintfield, C. C., Sunbury, W. B., G. L., J. W., & C. H., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 584, by Gidipus, M. P., Major L., D. D., Omicron, P. T. W., Phil, Mire, True Blue, Alpha, F. G. W., Delta, Essex, Humble, F. R. S., A. G. R., F. R. of Norwich, J. A. M., Fakenham, Yddaw, Cheltenham, Ali Pacha, X. Y. Z., An Old Salt, States-man, are correct. All others are wrong.
* * * The length to which our Games run this week necessitates the postponement of many answers to Correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 581.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R from Q B 7th to Kt to K 4th (best)	3. R at K 6th takes Kt (ch)	Any move	
B 6th			
2. R to K 6th	K moves (best)	4. R or Kt mates.	

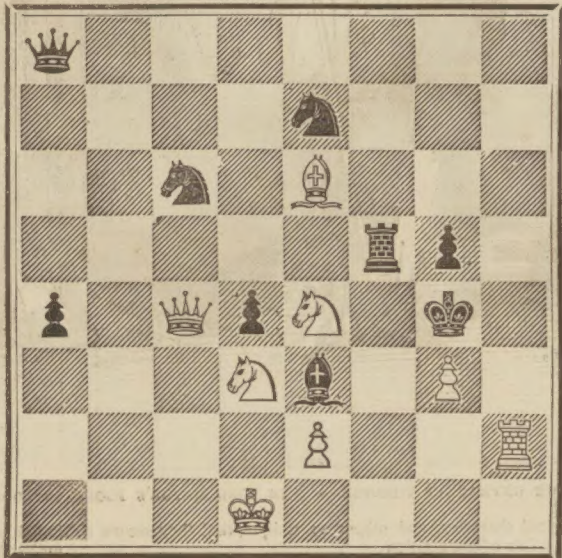
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 582.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 2nd	Q takes B (best)	3. Q to K 5th (ch)	K takes Q
2. R takes P (discovering ch)	K moves	4. R to K R 5th.	
		And mates next move.	

PROBLEM No. 585.

By Mr. G. C. G.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The unexpected arrival of M. La Roche within the last few days at Paris, where he has since held the lists successfully against all comers, has tempted the Parisian amateurs to improvise a match between this celebrated player and the young but formidable athlete, M. de Riviere. This interesting *lutte*, of which we present the opening game below, has of course for the moment set aside the projected contest between MM. de Riviere and Schulten.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (M. La R.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (M. La R.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	17. P takes P	Castles (ch)
2. P to Q B 4th (a)	P to K 3rd	18. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes P
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	19. K Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th	20. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q B to Kt 2nd
5. P to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to K B 6th (e)
6. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q 5th	22. P takes Kt	P takes P (ch)
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd (b)	K Kt to Kt 5th	23. K to B 2nd	Q R to K sq
8. P to Q R 3rd	K Kt to K 6th	24. Q R to K Kt sq	P to K R 4th (g)
9. Q to her B sq	K B to Q 3rd	25. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K R 3rd (h)
10. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th	26. Q R to K sq	B takes K Kt P (ch) (i)
11. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	27. Kt takes B (k)	Q R to K 7th (ch)
12. K to K B 2nd	Q to K B 3rd	28. R takes R	P takes R (dis. ch)
13. K B to K R 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd (c)	29. K takes P	Q to K 6th (ch)
14. Q Kt to K B sq	K Kt to his 5th (ch)	30. K to Q sq	B takes R
15. B takes Kt	P takes B	31. K Kt to K 2nd	R to K B 7th—
16. K Kt to Q 2nd	P to K 4th (d)		

And wins.

(a) The usual, and we think the preferable, move is K Kt to K B 3rd.
(b) It is obviously expedient to prevent Black occupying with his K Kt the vacant post so conspicuously inviting at the K 3rd; but how to effect this without submitting to some other inconvenience is a problem of no easy solution. P to K 4th is not to be thought of, because the adverse Q Pawn would take it in passing, and might afterwards prove as troublesome as the Kt himself. Then we turn to P to K R 3rd; but, by playing this, White only escapes Scylla to fall upon Charybdis, for the terrible Kt would leap at once to K R 4th, threatening both to win the K B Pawn and plant himself at his 6th square. As a last resource, our attention directs itself to the move Q Kt to Q R 3rd, or Q B to his sq again; but, upon examination, each of these turns out to be equally unsatisfactory with those previously mentioned. For example—if the former be played, Black may answer at once with Q to Q R 4th (ch), following that by Q Kt to Q Kt 5th, &c.; and if the latter be adopted, he may still advance his K Kt to Kt 5th and K 6th, secure of a good game. We are compelled, then, to conclude that M. La Roche had nothing for it but to permit the Kt to advance, as we see he did, and make the best of it.

(c) Threatening to advance the K Pawn, and with that the subsequent destruction of all White's defences on the K side.

(d) We shall find the assault is now kept up with remarkable ability and fire.

(e) It was indispensably necessary to defend this Pawn, or Black would have sacrificed his Bishop for it the next move.

(f) An all-important measure, not alone for the blockade of the enemy's Pawns on this side, but with the subtle object of giving the Queen a point of attack from the K R 3rd.

(g) After this, White's position is indefensible, and what course he may.

(h) Considering that M. de Riviere had already sacrificed one gallant officer for the sake of an attack, this immolation of a second was a daring act, to be justified only by victory.

(i) Had he taken with the King, Black's purpose, doubtless, was to march onward with the Pawn to Bishop's 7th, which would have opened to him a line of attack quite irresistible.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

The following very piquant and instructive game was recently contested by Messrs. FALKBEER and HAMPE, two of the finest players in Austria.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K to B sq	K Kt to K 5th
2. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (a)	K Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q B to K 3rd	B takes B
3. K B to Q K 4th (b)	P to Q Kt 4th	19. P takes B	P to K B 4th
4. K B takes Kt P	P to Q B 3rd	20. P to K Kt 3rd	K Kt takes P (ch) (g)
5. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. Kt takes Kt	P to K 5th
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	22. P takes P	R takes P (ch)
7. P takes P	P takes P	23. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd (h)
8. K B to Q Kt 5th B to Q 2nd		24. Q to Q 2nd	Q R to K B sq
(ch)		25. K R to K Kt sq	K R to K B 6th
9. B takes B (ch)	Q Kt takes B	26. K to R 2nd	Q to K 3rd
10. P to K R 3rd (c)	Q to Kt 3rd	27. K R to Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 5th
11. Q to K 2nd	Castles on K side	28. Kt to K B 2nd	Kt takes B
12. Q Kt to Q sq	P to K 5th (d)	29. Kt to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 6th
13. P to Q B 3rd (e)	P takes Q P	30. Q B to K sq	Kt takes Kt (ch)
14. Q takes P	Q Kt to K 4th	31. P takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd
15. Q to her B 2nd	Q to Q R 3rd (f)		
16. K Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)		

(a) An opening to which Mr. Hampe is extremely partial, and in the use of which he exhibits great originality and resource.

(b) P to K B 4th, followed, on Black's part, by K B to Q Kt 5th, leads to many striking situations, and is perhaps the most lively form this game can take. For other variations see the German "Handbuch" (1852), p. 216.

(c) This was an error, seemingly irreparable, for White never afterwards appears to have had time to liberate his men. We believe he should have played K Kt to K R 3rd.

(d) Mr. Falkbeer has now a powerful attack, and he maintains it like a master.

(e) White's case is too perilous for timid measures. His Pieces are locked up, and it is obvious that, if exposed to the combined action of the enemy's Rooks and Knights, the position of his King cannot long be tenable. For these reasons, in Mr. Hampe's predicament, we would at once have sacrificed the Queen's Pawn. By throwing that Pawn forward on the adverse Bishop, and then playing his own Bishop to K 3rd, he must have prevented the opening of the King's file, and might have gained time to bring his forces into the field.

(f) A fine move, admirably followed up.

(g) We have gone retrograde, we fear, in Chess, as in other things, during the last few years; for a succession of ingenious combinations occurring in a single *partie* is quite rarely, and has upon us the freshening influence of some unexpected novelty. With will our amateurs shake off their apathy, and give us something as smart in style, and sound in calculation, as this sparkling little game?

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood to be the intention of her Majesty to occupy the new mansion-house of Balmoral during the next autumn.

Great preparations are making at Warsaw for the coronation of the Czar as King of Poland. The ceremony is to be performed in June.

The young King of Portugal and his brothers have had an attack of measles, but it is not at all of a dangerous nature. It is said that his Majesty will proceed to Paris to see the Exhibition, and afterwards visit the Courts of Brussels and London.

Lord Goderich has been invited to a public dinner in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, in Whitsun week.

Prince Gortschakoff has renewed the lease of his house at Vienna for six months. From this it is inferred that, if he does not expect peace, he is at least sure that there will be no rupture between Russia and Austria.

The Lord Chamberlain has issued cards for a State ball at Buckingham Palace on the 9th inst.

Admiral Hamelin, the new Minister of Marine in France, is fifty-nine years of age.

The new building connected with the Asylum for Idiots, which Prince Albert has kindly consented to open this summer, is at Earlswood, Redhill, Surrey. There is in the neighbourhood an agricultural school of discipline for boys, which was opened by Prince Albert in 1849.

The annual ball in Paris, in aid of the British Charitable Fund, has been fixed for the 15th inst. It will take place as usual in the Jardin d'Hyver, under the patronage of a number of ladies of rank. On account of the influx of visitors attracted by the Exhibition, it is expected to prove a fête of unusual splendour.

The next anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund will be held on the 22nd inst., the Bishop of Oxford in the chair.

By order of the French Minister of War, the gallery of plans in relief of all the fortified places in France, at the Hôtel des Invalides, will be open to the public during the whole continuance of the Universal Exhibition.

Mr. Baily has finished his statue of the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and it is now in Westminster-hall, preparatory to its erection among the other statues in the vestibule of the Houses of Parliament.

Out of six plans presented to a committee formed at Cherbourg for a statue of Napoleon I., to be erected in that town, the choice has fallen on that of M. Leveil, an artist of the department.

The electors of Grimsby have invited Sir S. M. Peto to stand for the borough.

Viscount de Nugent was sentenced on the 26th ult., by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Paris, to two years' imprisonment and 5000*fr.* fine, for having publicly used insulting language respecting the Emperor and Empress.

Mr. Colquhoun, the English Consul at Bucharest, has not yet received orders to resume diplomatic relations with the Wallachian Government.

M. Bonacuti, a member of the bar of Ferrara, has left a fortune of about one million crowns to be employed in masses for the repose of his soul.

An English company has applied for the concession of a permanent bridge over the Rhine, at Mentz, and at the same time that of a railway from Aschaffenburg to Mentz, and from Mentz to Bingen.

The Countess de Neuilly is about to give up her residence in England for a warmer climate. Palermo and Seville have been named in turn as the future home of the ex-Queen.

On Saturday last his Highness Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte met with a serious accident at his residence in Westbourne-grove West. He was ascending some steps in his library to reach a book, when, accidentally slipping, he fell and broke his leg.

Captain Stokes, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to command the Engineer Department of the Turkish contingent. He is now on a tour in the manufacturing districts, engaging artificers.

The trial of the Rev. Theodore Parker, for inciting a fugitive slave riot in Boston, has come to nothing—the Judge of the Circuit Court, Massachusetts, deciding to quash the indictment.

Mr. John Steel has completed Lord Jeffrey's statue for the Edinburgh Parliament-house, and is now engaged on one of the late Lord President Boyle.

M. Lamartine, on the conclusion of his four volumes of the "Histoire de Turquie," intends to take a year's rest, and occupy himself with superintending the cultivation of his landed property. For the last four years he has set apart fourteen hours a day for work.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has left Malta by the *City of London* transport, for Balaclava, for the purpose of consecrating the ground in which so many of our brave troops lie interred.

M. Leverrier, director of the Observatory of Paris, is at present at Brussels; the object of his visit being to concert with the director of the Observatory in that city for the determination of the longitudes of Paris and Brussels by electric telegraph.

Letters from Tripoli, by way of Malta, not only confirm the safety of Dr. Barth, but announce that he was looked for from the interior, at Tripoli, towards the end of May.

Madame Jenny Lind (Goldsmid) will arrive in Paris in the course of next month. Whether she will sing in public or not is yet unknown, but a strenuous effort will be made to obtain her aid for a charitable institution.

Alboni, who has been singing at Lisbon, has arrived in town, after having netted £4000 in three months.

The hotel of the late Mr. Hope in the Rue St. Dominique, Paris, is announced for sale at the upset price of 2,500,000 francs.

M. Isabey, the well-known miniature-painter to Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII., died at Paris on Wednesday, at the age of 83, having been born at Nancy in 1767.

Rossini is now on his way to Paris, where the *gran' maestro* is sure of a welcome worthy of his talents.

The "Address to the People" written by Charlotte Corday, and found upon her person when she was arrested, was sold in Paris the other day for 770 francs.

Proudhon, the Socialist, is engaged upon a work to be called "Considerations upon the Railway System," in which he contends that the companies should be suppressed, and the direction placed in the hands of the State.

Herr R. Luther, of the Observatory of Bilk, near Dusseldorf, has discovered a new planet of the eleventh magnitude, describing its orbit between Mars and Jupiter. This is the forty-third planet of our solar system.

A "grand bazaar" will be held in London next month to promote the movement now making to extend the use of free labour in cotton goods, with a view to the discouragement of slavery in the American States.

One hundred men, selected from the police of Glasgow, Liverpool, and other northern towns, have sailed from Liverpool for Australia.

The House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature has enacted that a fine of 500 dollars be hereafter imposed on any lady who shall lecture in public in any part of the State without first putting on gentleman's apparel.

The Warrington Board of Guardians have refused to pay the church-rate levied on the workhouse, on the plea that church-rates are unjust.

There is a decrease of fifty-two in the number of applications for licences under the Public-house Act in the city of Edinburgh this year as compared with last.

A hundred years ago the revenue of the Post-office was £140,000; it is now two and a half millions sterling. Sixty years ago the mails were conveyed at the rate of three and four miles an hour; they are now conveyed thirty, forty, and fifty miles an hour.

The number of suicides in France in 1853 was 3415; whilst in 1851 it was 3598; and in 1852, 3674.

Prussia is having large purchases of horses made in Denmark, some dealers having received orders for upwards of 3000.

A frightful avalanche detached itself last week from the south side of Mount St. Gothard, and fell down with a tremendous crash into the valley of Tremola. The road, as far as Ponte Tremola, was covered to the extent of 300 yards; and two men, with several horses and carts laden with goods, were buried under the snow.

The British Museum is closed to the public for the annual spring vacation; and will be reopened on Monday next, when the hours of admission will be extended every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten till six.

The diplomatic relations between the Court of Naples and the Sardinian Government are becoming less and less amicable. The Neapolitan police refused the other day to allow some Sardinian officers who are bound for the East to land at Naples for a few hours.

The number of British vessels engaged in the northern whale fisheries for the present year is fifty-one, of which thirty-eight are for Greenland, and thirteen for Davis Straits.



SCENE FROM "THE NEW HAYMARKET SPRING MEETING," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—"THE LORD MAYOR'S FOOL" INTRODUCING "WESTMINSTER" TO "LONDON."

"THE NEW HAYMARKET SPRING MEETING."

THE accompanying illustration represents the meeting of *London* and *Westminster*, and the interposition of the *Fool*, giving the moral of the scene. The portraits of Mrs. Caroline White, Miss Harriett Gordon, and Mr. Buckstone, lend an interest to the picture. The matter of complaint against the City is, that within its walls it fails to encourage the stage, and that people must go as far as Norton Folgate for a theatre. This civic prejudice is old enough to be obsolete, and the rejection of the drama, so that it has to find refuge in extramural establishments, is anything but creditable to the intelligence of the authorities. The City of London ought, as a duty, to have a model theatre for the high drama, and might do much good in this way, and find beneficial occupation for funds now wasted. The attention bestowed by the Haymarket manager on the National Standard and its neighbour theatre, speaks much in favour of his liberality. There the drama is at present flourishing in its severer forms, and it is to the metropolitan Orient that we must look for promising indications of a new era. *Westminster*, on the other hand, has an advantage in its various exhibitions, some of which are

of a highly original character, and others so unique, that they secure a long run without fear of competition.

"MOTHER GOOSE'S FAIRY TALES."

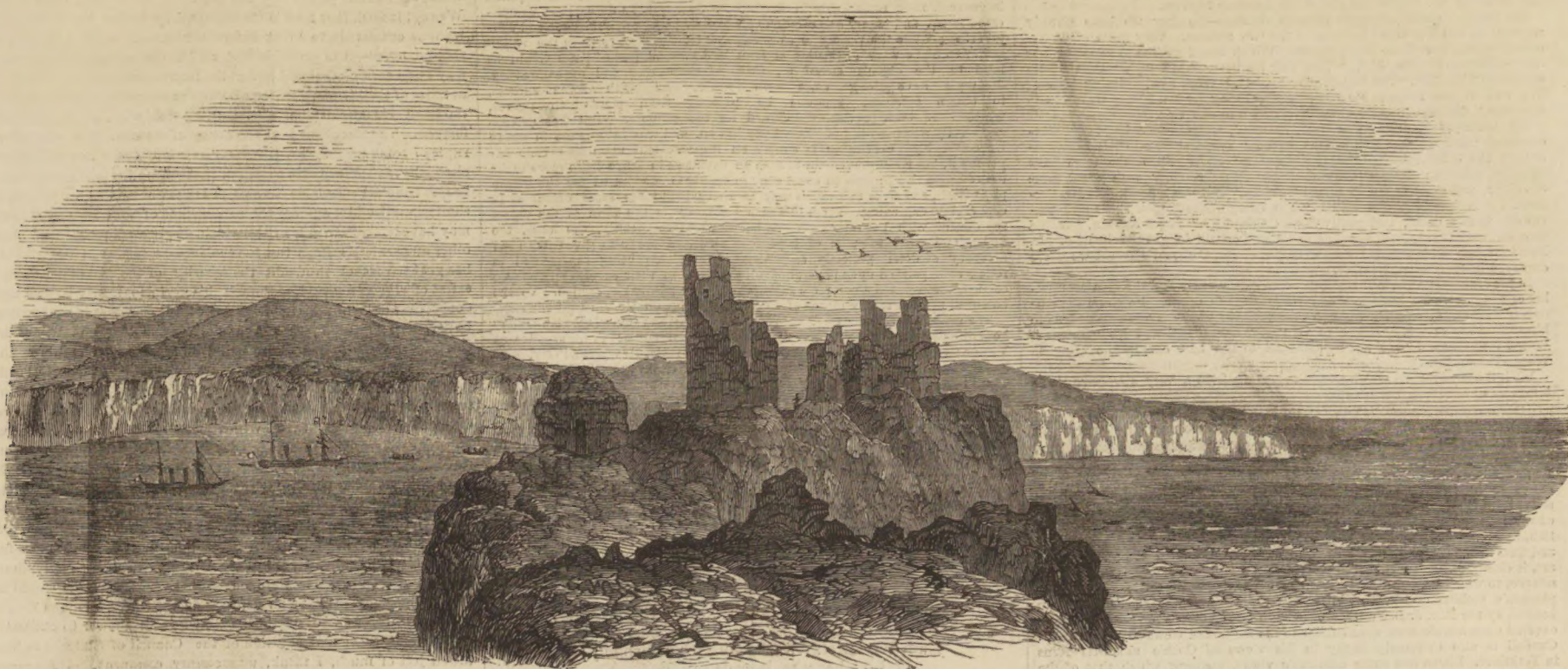
THE scene which we have this week presented has for its subject the contest between Miss Woolgar as *Lively Jack*, and Mr. Paul Bedford as the *Wolf*, in the story of "Red Riding Hood." *Mother Goose* herself, admirably impersonated by Miss Wyndham, forms part of the group, with the heroine so interestingly represented by Miss Mary Keeley. The contest is most perseveringly maintained on the part of Miss Woolgar, who wins the triumph by indomitable and persevering energy. The thorough-going air and spirit which this inimitable actress lends to all such characterisations require the exercise of a peculiar art, melodramatic in its basis, but not to be obtained without prolonged practice. The art demands, indeed, the perfectly experienced actress; yet they are, after all, thankless parts. But Miss Woolgar has, from the beginning, consulted the advantage of the theatre in preference to her own, and has, we believe, as she well deserves,

found her private account in it. The public are as much indebted to her for her kindness as for her talent.

SADLEE'S WELLS.—The courtesy of visiting each other's houses, now adopted by the managers of our theatres, is one that might be accepted as the test of our present civilisation. Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste make their appearance here, while Mr. Phelps is enjoying the honours of a guest on Mr. Creswick's boards. The favourite Adelphi piece introduced to the Islington audience on Monday was well received. The "Green Bushes" is a stock attraction in the Strand, and its merits are such as to command recognition wherever acted. Madame Celeste's *Miami* is an interesting conception, romantically realised, and one which always displays the best points of this artist's acting. It touches the feelings with extraordinary power; and, aided by the situations which the dramatist has so adroitly contrived, enforces an irresistible appeal on the sympathies. Madame Celeste evidently aimed on this occasion to commend her art to the judgment of an audience now so long accustomed to the highest drama; and her success was complete.



SCENE FROM THE NEW EXTRAVAGANZA OF "MOTHER GOOSE'S FAIRY TALES," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—"LIVELY JACK" RESCUING "LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD" FROM THE "WOLF."



THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION AT KALIAKRA CASTLE, KAVARNA BAY.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM THE CAMP
BEFORE SEBASTOPOL TO LONDON.

THE intelligence recently received of the completion of the submarine line of telegraphic communication across the Black Sea between Varna, on the Bulgarian coast, and Balacava, the immediate seat of war in the Crimea, has created the liveliest satisfaction amongst all classes in this country: we have, therefore, much pleasure in presenting the above Sketch of the locality on the Bulgarian side, from whence the line commenced, and also a brief statement in connection with this interesting proceeding. It will be remembered that the superintendence of the expedition on behalf of the British Government, was confided, in conjunction with the contractors, to Captain Charles G. Robinson, R.N., who had been already distinguished for his elaborate survey of the west coast of Scotland; and we are happy to learn that his efforts in the present instance have been no less meritorious.

The *Argus* steamer, after a very boisterous passage from England, and various delays in coaling and repairs, left Varna Bay on the 31st March, having made the requisite arrangements with the Pacha at Varna for the safety and protection of the telegraphists and the electric wire, and anchored under Cape Kaliakra, the starting-point, in the evening. Captain Robinson, on the part of the Government, and Mr. Liddell, C.E., on that of the contractors, found the Turkish authorities most desirous of affording every assistance; for which purpose they furnished a guard of soldiers to be stationed by the Telegraph-house at Cape Kaliakra. The guard arrived the day after in the *Terrible*, Captain McCleverty, attending on the *Argus*, as well as the *Spitfire*, surveying vessel, Captain Spratt, appointed to pilot her, and proceeding in advance of the *Argus* across the Black Sea, pointing out the best route for laying the cable.

The accompanying Sketch presents one face of an extensive and highly-interesting ruin, standing nearly on the extreme end of the promontory called Cape Kaliakra, or Djelegra. It has, from its commanding position, evidently been a strong fortification, and, it appears, belonged to the Genoese in the 12th or 13th century. The remains of a chapel and wells (now filled up with stones) with the walls of the fortress of great thickness, and built with remarkably strong cement; together with the archway at the entrance, which is approached over a natural narrow neck of rock, not more than forty feet wide, show that it was judiciously constructed; and, as it stands on a rock about 250 feet high, it would appear to have been quite impregnable. The view which we select is sketched from the south; the Telegraph House is being constructed amidst the ruins, on the right—advantage having been taken by the officers of the expedition of the shelter of the old wall for the purpose; and from this the wire rope is buried to the edge of the rock on the western side of the Cape; then the submarine portion commences, leading round the Cape at the distance of about two miles, whence it strikes over towards the Crimea. A curious relic was picked up amongst the ruins in the shape of half a 6-lb. shot, of unique form. Vultures of a large size abound here. No less than thirty-eight were counted in one cluster—one or two were shot. It is added that the point in question is not more than 400 feet in width in any part after once passing through the gateway of the fortress. There are also natural caves (the formation is sandstone), which appear to have answered the original occupants for stabling; more recently sheep have been housed there by the Bulgarians; but the place is now turned to account as quarters for the Turkish guard. Scarcity of water is reported to be the principal drawback to this spot, as there does not seem to be any procurable under one mile and a half; and the ancient wells, which appear well constructed and deep, are supposed to have been supplied from the filtering of the sandstone: this must, however, have been very brackish, or it must have been brought from a distance, and the supply so kept up.

On Saturday, the 7th April, the *Argus* commenced laying down the cable, with *Terrible* and *Spitfire* in company; and the junction took place in the Crimea on the 13th, after some delay en route. The event was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm; not only by the Allied armies, but by both officers and men in the sister service, who alike regarded it as a valuable means of accelerating communication with their anxious friends at home; whilst to the respective Governments of France and England the facilities of rapid intercourse thus created cannot fail to be of the most vital importance. It must be felt universally that the success of the operation reflects the highest credit on every officer concerned; and the public will learn with satisfaction that their deserts have been appropriately rewarded.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

We have heard but one feeling expressed with regard to the present Exhibition (the twenty-first) of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours; and that one feeling is more than favourable. "This," says the common voice of sensible criticism, "is one of the very best Exhibitions the Society has given us. It is true that many will miss Miss Setchell; and just as many lament that Mr. Wehnert is not seen on a larger scale, and in more places: but see how strong Mr. Haghe is: he was never stronger; see how good the President is; was Mr. Corbould ever happier! with what additional strength Mr. William Bennett has broken forth; McKewan is very good; Mr. Mole—shall we say it?—is still better; Mr. Absolon supports his well-earned reputation; and Mrs. Margetts, as the representative of ten lady members, is indeed a good example of female excellence in the Fine Arts."

It would be difficult to lounge an hour out more agreeably than in this Gallery. How pleasant is it to range from one agreeable landscape to another—from corn-fields to green lanes; from Killarney to a Border Tower; from Belgium, with Mr. Haghe, to Paradise, with Mr. Warren, from the spirit-stirring charge at Balacava to the bold flight of Young Lochinvar, with the beauty of the Scottish side of the river Tweed!

The most ambitious artist in the Society is Mr. Warren, the President. His great work properly occupies the leading position in the room. He calls it "The First Sunset witnessed by our First Parents" (No. 82), and his picture has this great merit, that it sets one thinking, and, if it does not supply whatever imagination, aided by Milton, can call up, it gives nature in a grand mood, and the spectator passes on with observing. "This is no every-day performance." The flowers in the foreground are perhaps too large for the distant scenery; but a stretch of fancy may fairly be allowed to an artist who seeks to represent a scene so striking and so suggestive as that attempted, and in a

great measure fulfilled, by Mr. Warren. We wish we could say as much of the two common-life courting scenes by the same artist. They are vulgar, and (what is almost as bad) carry with them a certain smack of the studio and the lay-figure.

We have seen Mr. Haghe on a larger scale, but never better or more prolific than he is this year. He haunts you most agreeably in every part of the room. What exquisite interiors has he not given us of St. Peter's at Rome (Nos.

63 and 103)! That girl about to kiss the toe of the Saint—is she not lovely and is she thinking of aught but the holy office she is employed in? Those monks at the Post-office at Albano (No. 78) are deep in expectation of the news they are to obtain, and of solicitude about the letters they are sending. What a fine convivial air is ever uppermost in that exquisite "Convivial Meeting of the Brewers Corporation at Antwerp"! Who would not wish to see, from the same artist, a picture of a convivial meeting of our great London



PAINTED BY E. H. CORBOULD.

The Village Stile

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

brewers—Barclay and Perkins hob-nobbing with Truman and Buxton; Meux seen, a little overcome with liquor, by the side of Reid; while Whitbread maintains a friendly conversation with his pale-ale guests from Romford and Burton-upon-Trent? But, alas! the brewers of London have no such hall as that in which Mr. Haghe has placed his Antwerp brewers.

Mr. Haghe's contributions are eight in number—the four we have already referred to, and four small pictures on the two screens. Very gems of water-colour wealth are those four pictures. Which would we like to select for our own collection? No. 316, "The Fair Reckoner;" No. 322, "Comfortable Quarters;" No. 333, "The Report;" or No. 341, "Work First and Play After?" We had at the Private View a lingering liking for No. 322, "Comfortable Quarters," and have confirmed our liking by a second visit.

Mr. Corbould has two large, and, as usual, well-conceived and carefully-executed pictures. One (No. 229) is called "Paul and Silas in Prison at Philippi;" the other (No. 266) is the "Young Lochinvar," to which we have already referred: both exhibit skill in telling a story with great force of colour, and great dexterity of manipulation. Not less excellent is Mr. Corbould's "Milkmaid," here called "The Village Stile" (No. 7)—a girl borrowed from a ballet, and partly from Goldsmith's "Sweet Auburn," with a face of great beauty, and a quilted petticoat that will delight the heart of Mr. Frank Stone. This very pleasing example of Mr. Corbould's pencil we have engraved in our present Number.

In pure landscape Mr. William Bennett will deservedly find the greatest number of admirers. He has made a great advance this year. Now and then he recalls David Cox, and David in his best mood; but he is often more true to himself and to nature. His large view of "Killarney" and his "Tower of Belied Will Howard" are worthy additions to the best examples of English Water-Colour Art.

With the illustrations which we are engraving from a very attractive Exhibition we shall resume our criticisms.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.—The Exhibition of the works of the Photographic Institution, 168, New Bond-street, affords gratifying evidence of the advances constantly making in that important and interesting art. Mr. De la Motte, now appointed Professor of Drawing at the King's College, is extremely happy in his architectural views, more particularly those in the series from the various portions of the Crystal Palace and its contents. That of the "Colossi of Aboo Simbel," in the Nineveh Court, is a striking production, and remarkable for the successful manner in which the gradations of light and tints have been realised. This, like other triumphs in the photographic art, is chiefly owing to the skilful application of the discoveries in chemical science, to which important additions are every day being made. Mr. Macpherson's architectural views, bas-reliefs, &c., in Rome (contributed, we believe, by the Rev. J. L. Petit), are noble representations of noble objects; executed upon a scale somewhat similar to the far-famed views of Piranesi. Mr. Cundall is also extremely happy in his views of Gothic monastic ruins in Yorkshire. Bisson has some admirable views, amongst which that of the "Bibliothèque" of the Louvre is striking from minute perfection in sculptured detail. From the same rich field Mr. Bedford brings several objects, most successfully represented. Mr. Llewellyn's landscape and sea pieces are well known, both for the poetic taste displayed in the selection of the views, and for the skilful manner in which all the difficulties of the art have been overcome in their treatment. Four "Instantaneous Pictures,"—in which the steam and smoke of a steam-vessel, the ripple of waves, and the sharp outline of surf, of breakers amongst rocks, have been hit off to perfection—may indeed be pronounced triumphs of execution. In the Portrait department we find several very successful examples of finishing in colours by first-rate miniature painters, on the photographic basis, by which the crudities of the latter are softened down, and a happy medium obtained between the severity of absolute nature-painting and the ideal of educated art. Altogether the Exhibition is one of great merit, and will amply repay inspection by those who are interested in the development of a new and most important art.

BARKER'S PICTURE OF NAPOLEON AT THE BATTLE OF BASSANO.—This fine work happily illustrates a most interesting incident in the life of Napoleon, during his first Italian campaign. Riding over the field, after the battle of Bassano, he and his staff come to the body of a soldier, over which his faithful dog stands disconsolate, and moaning piteously. The great General, turning to the officers of his staff, who were engaged in frivolous conversation, exclaimed, "There, gentlemen! that dog teaches us a lesson of humanity." The words, though few, are pregnant with meaning, and show that, in his heart, the destroyer of nations was not so callous as some have represented him to be. This picture was sent to the Aldermen's room at Guildhall on the recent occasion of the visit of the Emperor of the French to the City, and was much admired by him. It is now on view at Messrs. Hering and Remington's, in Regent-street. The engraving from it, by C. Lewis, which is in a forward state of progress, is an admirable specimen of the art; the etching being executed in a bold and masterly manner.

THE WORKS OF THE LATE JOHN MARTIN.—Three of the chefs-d'œuvre of the late John Martin, the eminent sacred and historical painter, are now on view at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, previously to being engraved; and the crowds which flock to see them sufficiently attest the estimation in which the talent of that surprising artist is held, and give promise of the influence his works are likely to have upon the public of the coming age. The subjects of these great works are "The Last Judgment," "The Great Day of His Wrath," and "The Plains of Heaven"—sublime mysteries which the artist has treated with a boldness of fancy, a grandeur of invention, and a mastery of resource which none but himself could command. At the touch of his pencil, as of a magician's wand, earth and heaven are riven, resolved as it were into chaos, out of which a magnificent structure of his own creation is reared. The subtle philosophy and deep morality which mark all the incidents of his marvellous creation are not the least important and gratifying evidences of his genius. The size of each picture is 13 feet by 9 feet. The engravings from them—which are to be in the finest line style—are in a forward state, and will be published by Messrs. Leggett, Hayward, and Leggett.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE BALTIC, 1854. By OSWALD W. BRIERLY. Day and Son.

The memorable naval expedition to the Baltic in 1854 has found an able historiographer in Mr. Brierly. This gentleman, whose previous nautical sketches are known to, and admired by, all lovers of the profession, had the advantage of being the guest of the Hon. Captain Keppel, on board the *St. Jean d'Acres* during the whole period of the campaign, and had therefore an opportunity of being in the first front whenever any gallant exploit or interesting adventure was coming off. Mr. Brierly is a thorough sailor, as well as a fine artist; he loves the sea; has studied it in all its phases and humours; and transfers every fleeting impression to paper with daguerrotype fidelity. Not less dearly does he love his craft—whatever it be—and the whole family of shipping; every mast and spar and plank is familiar to him; and under his hand a sketch of a ship is an absolute work of art, but moving portraiture.

The present handsome publication consists of fifteen large prints (some of double subjects), executed in lithography by four of the first artists in the establishment of Messrs. Day and Son, viz., Messrs. T. G. Dutton, R. Carrick, J. Headham, and T. Picken; and, finer specimens of lithography we have seldom if ever seen. The subjects are of every variety of character;—now calm, now storm—now the bustle of the ordinary routine of a fleet, now the exciting scene of a naval bombardment; and, in all, the designer's conceptions have been faithfully realized by the engraver. The "English Fleet Entering the Great Belt" is a crowded piece, but without any appearance of confusion—the identity of the various ships being well indicated. The "Fleet Provisioning at Sea" is a very animated scene, performed under the influence of a fresh breeze. Of a somewhat similar character, but still more exciting, is the incident of "Sending on board the Admiral's Ship for Letters," the mail steamer having just arrived. Then we have "A Gale in the Baltic"—the ships heavily riding at anchor, in the midst of a boiling foam, the screw-ships easing their cables by steaming a little ahead. "The Meeting of the English and French Ships at Baro Sound" is a striking picture, set forth in a manner which shows considerable knowledge of naval tactics; the former being hove to in single line, whilst the latter are standing in to the Sound. In "The Fleets Recalled—the Screw-ships Getting up Steam" we have an exquisite subject, full of breadth, and remarkable for detail. The sketches of the more important events of the campaign are valuable for their historical accuracy, as well as their pictorial merit. The "View of the Combined Attack upon the Forts of Bomarsund, as seen from the Sea," is most spirited; every ship being at its place and at its work, and colours and signals flying in all directions. The final blowing-up of the forts is terribly grand. Not to enumerate others—the sketches of "H.M.S. *Driver* and the *Esmeralda* off Cronstadt;" of the "Aland Islands, with Revel, Helsingfors, and Sveaborg in the distance;" "Fort Notlich," at Bomarsund, with the breach made by the English battery, manned by Marines and Blue Jackets from the *Hogue*,—all bear internal evidence of the care and accuracy with which the artist has treated every scene and incident which came under his observation during this exciting summer's cruise. In every respect the present work may be looked upon as one of national interest, equally creditable to the arts and arms of the country.

THE FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S. Edited by JOHN LINDLEY, Ph.D., F.R.S. Nature-Printed by Henry Bradbury. Parts I. and II. Bradbury and Evans.

This work is important, not only for the scientific research displayed by the author in an extremely interesting branch of Natural History, but as the first instance of the application of a new and valuable process of imitation and reproduction, called "Nature-Printing." It is known to all that there are several

branches of Natural History, and that of Botany especially, in which verbal description is utterly inadequate to identify and ascertain the details of particular objects; and in which drawings themselves, however carefully made, fail to represent the minutiae of all the parts. If this be true of plants in general, most remarkably is it the case in respect to ferns, the complicated forms and tender organisation of which baffle the most patient and skilful artist; while the variety is so great, that the slightest error in the representation of peculiar distinction of form and arrangement of parts would be fatal to the objects aimed at, that of portraiture and identification. Attempts have long since been made, and with some success, to obtain botanical portraits by printing from plants themselves, which have been previously flattened for the purpose. But this process necessarily admitted but of limited application, and was incomplete in many respects. Nature-Printing is simply an improvement upon this rude experiment, but an improvement to such an extent as to leave little more to be desired. In this process an exact copy in copper is substituted for the fragile plant itself, and from this copies may be multiplied to the same extent as in copperplate engraving. From this mould not only is the form of the object reproduced with perfect exactness, but the textural beauty, the hairs, the veins, and other minutiae of superficial structure are also given with an accuracy of detail perfectly surprising. The plants being represented in relief, as if painted upon paper, and all the parts in their several appropriate colours, the result is a complete substitute for the original specimen. To the botanical student such a means of study must be invaluable.

The art of Nature-Printing, from which so many and important results may be anticipated, was originally adopted at the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna; its introduction into this country is due to Mr. Henry Bradbury, who has shown a just appreciation of its resources and capabilities in the application of it to the delicate subject of Ferns, the difficulties of which he surmounted in a masterly manner, and with an amount of success which cannot well be surpassed.

The text of the present work is supplied by Mr. Thomas Moore, whose little "Handbook of British Ferns" is generally admitted to be the best book on the subject. The general supervision of the work has been entrusted to Dr. Lindley, an additional guarantee of accuracy and completeness in every respect—literary and artistic.

This work is printed in a large folio size, and when completed will be a valuable standard addition to the scientific library.

THE SPIRIT OF MAY.

O, lagging, backward May,
What aileth thee, that thou dost drag so slowly?
Hath Winter craved thee with a grief unholy;
Like her who, legends say,
Wept for the child,
Whose spirit mild
Strove up the Angel-way?*

O, lovely legend old!
O, tender spirit-child, that could not mount
The heavenly star-way on that sweet account!
Thou still its soft cry rolled:
"Heaven's pathway dims,
These dragging limbs
My tear-wet garments hold."

Winter shall weep no more!
Rise thou, unfettered, from the graves of flowers,
Thy poor world-mother hath spent all her showers:
The time of tears is o'er.
To stay thy feet
Earth's pulse shall beat
No longer, spirit-sore.

Arise, and walk in light!
No mortal chain shall bind thee where thou goest:
Into the very heart of love thou flowest
As with a soul-delight.
Life's thorny tree
Grows young in thee,
And blossoms in thy sight.

When Spring and thou must fleet,
Thou shalt be mourned not as we mourn the dead:
We'll think on thee as on the young leaves shed
Of roses, memory-sweet;
That stayed awhile
To flush and smile
Under our fainting feet.

And, last, on God's blest morrow,
Our souls shall find thee mid those radiant ways
Where Love falls never upon wintry days,
And Age new heart doth borrow;
Where not a sob
Thy peace shall rob,
And not an angel-sorrow! E. L. HERVEY.

* The beautiful German legend of "The Wet Shroud." A mother weeping inordinately for her lost child, beholds it in a vision, striving vainly to drag its limbs towards that higher heaven where its companions rejoice; its shroud being heavy with her tears.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.—The sum required, according to the fourth part of the Estimates of Civil Services, for the purposes of education, science, and art in the year 1855, amounts to £816,323, being an increase of £92,913 as compared with 1854. Of this sum £381,000 is required for public education in Great Britain; £215,200 for education in Ireland; £79,384 for the Board of Trade (Department of Science and Art); £3855 for the University of London; £7952 for Universities in Scotland; £2366 for the Queen's University in Ireland; £9552 for the Queen's Colleges in Ireland; £2600 for the Belfast theological professors; £56,180 for the British Museum establishment; £27,520 for the buildings of the same, and £4000 for purchases; £17,696 for the National Gallery, including purchases of pictures; £500 for the Royal Geographical Society; and £6409 for scientific experiments.

MAILS FOR THE EAST.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, April 1855.—In consequence of the opening of the entire line of railway between Lyons and Marseilles, the conveyance through France of the mails for the British forces in Greece, Turkey, and the Black Sea will be so far accelerated as to allow of mails dispatched from London on the mornings of Tuesday and Saturday (by day mail) reaching Marseilles, under ordinary circumstances, in time for the French Mediterranean packets leaving that port every Thursday and Monday. The regular mails for the British forces will continue to be dispatched from this office every Monday and Friday evening, as heretofore; but supplementary mails will be made up on the mornings of Tuesday and Saturday, containing such correspondence as may be posted or received in London in time for the day mail to France. The same regulations will apply to the correspondence for the transport service in Turkey and the Black Sea, forwarded in closed mails via France.—BOWLAND HILL, Secretary.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.—We have received from Germany a small, but exceedingly well-executed, toy, representing, in lead, the actual position of that most variable of balances, which so much trouble is taken to keep equal—the balance of power. It would delight the heart of any number of those antiquated congresses (where Englishmen always have been, and always will be, fooled) to see how perfectly horizontal the beam of the magical balance rests at present, how admirably the weights of the see-saw riders at either end are matched. It is true, there are three at one end and only one at the other; but then that one is such a stout and burly, such a dogged, savage Muscovite, that, if you look at him well, you no longer wonder why he holds his own, and why, in very scorn of his firm and polished adversaries, he carries only a quiver with arrows, and his knout. Slim fellows, compared to him, are the three on the other side: an *unarmed* Turk, who faces the grim enemy, but looks as if the sight had made him sick; a wide-hosed Frenchman, examining the brawny Russian through a telescope; and behind the two, standing, an Englishman swinging the lash for the shoulders of the Turkish beast of burden. There are two observers of the sport: a Prussian soldier, with the "waffenrock" and "Pickelhaube;" and an officer, whom the traditional white dress-coat proclaims to be Austria's representative. The toy, said to be by the well-known manufacturer of ludic soldiers—Dubois, of Hanover—is skilfully executed, and admits, in its minutiae, of more meanings than we venture to attribute to it. Our German neighbours are growing witty; we guess, the best way to show it would be in taking sides.

The damage caused by the overflowing of the river Theiss, in Hungary, after the melting of the snow, is officially estimated at 12,900,000 florins (£2,250,000).

On March 18th several shocks of earthquake were experienced in Upper Scinde, and at Muttra, Allgurh, Meerut, and Delhi.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

From the day of our birth to that of our death there is not an hour during which all human beings are not standing, so to say, upon a precipice. We say, indeed, that man is encompassed by perils; but if we realised—if we were constantly to bring before our mental sight a distinct view of those dangers—it is probable that all but the strongest minds would give way and become paralysed under the impression of that vision. To say nothing of the ills to which our bodily machinery is liable, there are the thousand chances which may, turning unkindly, in an hour ruin our fortune. The merchant is at the mercy of a storm, of a war, of a bankruptcy; some cunning inventor may supplant steam locomotion by gas or electricity, and thence ruin to tens of thousands; the landowner may, indeed, be safe from all calculable chances as long as he retains his estates, but who shall guarantee him against the carelessness of some defunct attorney who may have left a flaw in his title, which, discovered, would send his acres to other owners? Perhaps the fundholder—as not even the boldest sceptic has yet been found to doubt the security of the Three per Cents—is the safest of all; yet even he, though his principal may be safe beyond all doubt, cannot just at this moment feel at all sure that his interest may not be devoured by the Income-tax. The fact is, that, independently of the literal chimney-pot which a gust of wind may at any time blow upon our heads, there is an infinite number of metaphorical chimney-pots to which we are permanently exposed; and certainly the *tuile* the most universal in its operation which could fall on our devoted heads was that which we most narrowly escaped last Saturday afternoon. On that day the bullet of an assassin nearly—(indeed, from the closeness of his position when he fired his first shot, and from the coolness with which, nearer still, he repeated his attempt at murder, the escape of his intended victim was almost miraculous)—killed Louis Napoleon. Who can foresee the results had the assassin been successful? Partly from his own great qualities, but even more from fortuitous circumstances, the Emperor of the French is the keystone of the political arch in Western Europe. What would have happened had that stone fallen out? What now depends on the life of one man?

The few words addressed by the Emperor in answer to congratulations on his escape from a deputation of the Council of State have been made the subject of much, I think, unnecessary comment. He is reported to have said that he believed he had a mission to fulfil, and that until that was completed he believed that Providence would protect him. This is said to be blasphemous, even by many whose feelings on such subjects are well worthy of attention; yet, after all, making some allowance for a little overwarmth in improvisation, not inexcusable under the circumstances, and for a certain theatrical tone which seems inevitable in French speechmaking, what does it amount to? Merely to a belief—not, I think, otherwise than humble—that the protection of Providence overshadows those who, placed in a high position, lay out thought, and energy, and life, in the advancement and improvement of those in the social scale beneath them. Is Louis Napoleon such a man? Would he, but a week past, have been saluted by the enthusiastic cheers of the English people had they not thought him so? And you may take my word for it, they are not bad judges, those same English people.

An electric telegraph is now in operation for the entire distance—except one break at the passage of the Danube—between the Camp in the Crimea and London. When the news of its completion first arrived, everybody was saying—"Now, at last, we shall no longer be kept upon the tenter-hooks of anxiety; all that happens, be it good or evil, we shall know at once; and how much must there be to tell during each day's progress of a siege in which the best blood of England is engaged?" The result, from some unexplained cause, has been just the reverse: never have we received so little intelligence from the seat of war as during the last week. What we have heard is of a mixed complexion, and may be interpreted as satisfactory or the contrary. At the West-end Clubs opinions are almost unanimous against the success of our army; there it is said that our guns have been reduced, by constant firing, to a useless condition; that there is much dissatisfaction in the Allied forces, especially among the French; that the Russians are mustering on the Belbec in enormous force, and that it is doubtful if we shall be able to hold our own lines against an attack which may be daily expected. In the City and among commercial men generally the feeling is more hopeful. It is considered that though we have not taken Sebastopol, we have destroyed many of the enemy's outworks, and closed in far more nearly upon the body of the place; and that, upon the arrival of the large reinforcements, which may be expected immediately, the Generals will be strong enough to attack at the same time the Russian army in the plain, and to recommence the bombardment of the city. The news from Vienna is certainly more satisfactory than it was. You might as well attempt to hurry an Austrian postilion as an Austrian Minister, but yet it seems as if the Government of the Emperor Francis would run true at last.

There is one topic even more absorbing than the war—the east wind. It really seems as if, this year, we never should get rid of the English sirocco. Almost without intermission we shivered under it during seven weeks of February and March, and now April passes away under its catarrh-exciting influence. Farmers are beginning to look gloomy, for what can grow with a drying wind and hot sun baking the soil all day and the thermometer below freezing point at night? Grass there is none, and the corn-fields are beginning to look yellow and unhealthy. Luckily the root of the wheat plant, plunging its fibres deep into the soil, is long in being injured by dry weather; a few soaking showers, followed by warm nights, would soon repair the mischief that as yet has been done. It is very much to be desired that another week may not pass away without a change of weather.

Some weeks ago I stated that the tour made by M^{me}. Grisi and Signor Mario in the United States during last autumn and winter had not been very successful, and that the American directors of the expedition had not thought it expedient to complete the engagement. I thought at the time certainly that I had good grounds for the assertion; but I am bound to confess, judging from letters of M^{me}. Grisi and Mr. Hackett, that I must have been led into a mistake. After this confession, I hope my old acquaintance Hackett will not remain very angry with me.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S VETERANS.—The last two of the "Iron-sides" appear to have been Alexander McCulloch, residing near Aberdeen at the time of his death in 1757, aged one hundred and thirty-two; and Colonel Thomas Winslow of Tipperary, in Ireland, who died in 1766, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and forty-six. He held the rank of captain when accompanying Oliver on the famous expedition to Ireland in 1649. But perhaps the most remarkable relic of that period, transmitted to our own times, was the son of one of Oliver's drummers; which son was living near Manchester, so recently as 1843, at the age of one hundred and twenty. This was James Horrocks, whose father, supposing him to have been a drummer boy of the age of ten at the Protector's death in 1653, need not have been more than seventy-five at the birth of the son, so that the case is quite credible.—*Manchester Guardian*.—From "Notes and Queries."

NEW FORTIFICATIONS IN BELGIUM.—The Belgian Government asks of the Chambers a vote of 9,400,000 francs to be expended on the fortress of Antwerp, and new works for the defence of the Scheldt. The works of the entrenched camp are to be extended; new batteries are to be raised to command the river; and Forts Philippe, Lillo, and Sainte Marie, are to be strengthened. The *exposé des motifs* accompanying the bill for authorising this expenditure declares that the execution of the works is prompted by considerations connected with the defence of Belgian nationality, and the preservation of the country's independence.

The journey from Paris to Madrid is now accomplished in seventy hours.

The total number of visitors to the State apartments at Hampton-court Palace during the year 1854 was 203,990, of whom 52,412 went on Sundays. To Kew Gardens the number was 339,164, and of these 162,822 were admitted on Sundays.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE SARDINIAN CONTINGENT.

In reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord PANMURE observed that there had been an understanding between the Governments of England and Sardinia that the Sardinian Government would send out a force, accompanied with one month's provisions for the maintenance of that army; and there was an arrangement that the Sardinian Army would be furnished with rations by the Commissary-General of the British Army, on the terms that they paid for what they received. Orders were given to that effect, and an arrangement made on the subject with the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army a considerable time ago. He had the satisfaction to inform their Lordships that he had received a communication from Sir John M'Neill, to the effect that he felt convinced, not only from the facts before him, but from experience in these countries, that supplies of meat and grain were to be found there, or were at that moment at the disposal of the Commissary-General, for the maintenance of any number of troops that it might fall to his lot to supply.

THE "ALMA" TRANSPORT.

The Marquis of SALISBURY drew attention to the negligence and delay alleged to have taken place in the recent embarkation of a regiment of the Guards on board the *Alma* for the Crimea.

Lord PANMURE said, he had heard no complaints on the subject, but he would direct inquiries to be made.

After a short conversation, the matter dropped.

The Militia (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Mr. WARNER asked whether telegraphic communication had now been established between the Crimea and any part of the Turkish coast and the Principalities; also, what was the date of the last despatch received from the seat of war, and whether a communication had been received from any source whatever relating to the siege of Sebastopol?

Sir C. WOOD said, in answer to the hon. member's questions, that the telegraph was, they believed, complete throughout, except across the Danube. He had stated three or four days ago that the line had been already carried from the Crimea to the Turkish coast, and he believed that it was now completed from the English coast to Rustchuk. It was also completed on the other side from Gurgevo forward; but they were not aware whether it had been yet laid across the Danube. The last despatch received from Lord Raglan was dated Sunday; but it conveyed no news. It contained no account whatever of the raising of the siege; nor was there any fact bearing on it stated, further than that there had been a temporary discontinuance of the fire on Sebastopol.

Mr. GROGAN asked if the right hon. gentleman, when he received any further information as to the operations of the siege, would communicate it to the House?

Sir C. WOOD: When anything of special interest (a loud ironical cry of "Hear, hear," followed by laughter in the House)—what I was about to say was, that when the telegraphic despatch contains anything of sufficient interest to render it necessary or advisable, or interesting, in fact, to anybody, to communicate it to the House, there cannot be the least doubt that her Majesty's Government will think it proper to do so. I have not the slightest objection, for the satisfaction of the hon. gentleman who cheers so contentiously, to state the whole purport of the telegraphic despatch received by us to-day. Lord Raglan acknowledges the receipt of a despatch from Lord Panmure, and asks when the Sardinian contingent was to sail (Some laughter).

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA.

Mr. DISRAELI: Seeing the Noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department once more among us, I take the liberty to ask if it is his intention to lay any papers on the table respecting his late mission, or to make any statement with regard to it to the House, or whether it is his intention by any other means to place us in possession of the proceedings of the last two months at Vienna?

Lord PALMERSTON: Before my noble friend replies to the right honourable gentleman, I wish to correct an answer I gave to the honourable gentleman the member for Manchester the other evening, in respect to a question he put to me about the Russian Plenipotentiaries having made any counter-propositions at the Conference, and as to the rejection of those propositions by the Plenipotentiaries of England and France. I answered, on the authority of a telegraphic message, that no such propositions had been made; but it appears that counter-propositions were made by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, but were not deemed calculated to produce a satisfactory solution of the question by the British, French, Austrian, and Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

Lord J. RUSSELL, who was received with cheers, said: In answer to the question put to me by the right hon. gentleman, I have to state that I do not think it is for me to decide what papers shall be laid upon the table of the House. However, I believe that her Majesty's Government intend shortly to lay on the table of the House the protocols of the proceedings which have taken place at Vienna. They will convey to the House information of the substance of the negotiations that have taken place. Perhaps I may, however, say a few words more without intending to go into any details as to the negotiations. The first meeting of the Conference took place on the 15th March, and the negotiations with respect to the first two of the Four Points lasted until March 26th. Upon the 26th March the Third Point came under consideration. It was then suggested by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia should themselves make proposals calculated to satisfy the exigencies of the occasion. The Plenipotentiaries of Russia said that they had no instructions to make propositions, but asked for time to refer to their own Government. The consequence was that the Conference was then adjourned, and that no meeting for the transaction of business took place until the answer arrived from St. Petersburg. On the 17th April another Conference took place, when the Plenipotentiaries of Russia informed the Conference that they had received instructions from their Government not to take the initiative in any propositions; but that they were ready to hear and discuss any propositions that might proceed from the other side. The Representatives of the Allied Powers then requested forty-eight hours to consider the form in which they should make their proposals; and, on the 19th inst., the Plenipotentiaries of France and Great Britain, supported by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, laid their propositions before the Conference. The Russian Plenipotentiaries requested forty-eight hours to make their answer to these propositions. On the 21st, accordingly, they made their answer to these propositions, totally rejecting the propositions that had been made to them. They stated, at the same time, that they had propositions to make on the part of their Government which, as they conceived, would be in accordance with the demand that Turkey should be united more completely with the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and that an end should be put to the preponderance of the power of Russia in the Black Sea. The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Great Britain found the proposals of Russia entirely unacceptable, and refused to consider them in detail. The Plenipotentiary of Austria then said that, although these propositions had been rejected, he trusted that all means of reconciling the belligerent parties by peace were not exhausted. To this the Plenipotentiaries of France and England replied that their instructions were exhausted, and that they had no further powers to consider any other propositions. I then considered it my duty, and the best way in which I could perform my duty, to repair to my own Government and lay before them the whole state of the case with respect to the negotiations at Vienna and the manner in which the Conference had been suspended. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, two or three days later, having requested the orders of the Emperor, came to a similar conclusion, and I believe he was to arrive last night at Paris, where, no doubt, he will duly inform his Government of what took place in the course of the negotiations at Vienna (Hear, hear).

Mr. DISRAELI: Before the protocols of the proceedings of the Conference are laid upon the table (which I trust will be done with the earliest dispatch), I wish to ask the noble Lord if he has any objection to give us some preliminary papers—for instance, the despatches of the Allied Governments to their Plenipotentiaries at Vienna—which will give us an authentic description of what the Four Points are. For the noble Lord will perhaps recollect that we have not on the table the Four Points in any official form.

Lord PALMERSTON: I think the protocols themselves will pretty clearly explain what the Four Points are; but if they do not do so, there can be no objection to lay some papers on the table which will explain them. With regard to papers relating to the long course of the negotiations that preceded the Conference, I think there might be some objection to lay them on the table; but we will take care that the House shall be put in full possession of what the Four Points are.

Mr. DISRAELI: I have no doubt that when the protocols are in possession of the House, we shall clearly understand what the nature of the Four Points is. But, as the Government have only vaguely promised the protocols, and have not specified any fixed time when they are to be laid on the table, I want to know whether there is any objection at once to place the House in possession of official and authentic knowledge of what the Four Points really are. I think it will be highly satisfactory if the House are soon placed in possession of that information, and I do not think it can occasion any inconvenience to the public service.

Lord PALMERSTON: I cannot say what papers will be laid before Parliament. They will be laid on the table as soon as possible, and will not, I think, be delayed as long as the right hon. gentleman supposes.

Mr. DISRAELI asked whether the noble Lord intended to lay on the table the correspondence which had taken place between the Government and their Ambassadors at Vienna about matters arising out of the Treaty of the 2nd December, as well as the protocols of the recent Conference.

Lord PALMERSTON: I cannot say what papers beyond the protocols can be laid upon the table. That is a matter the Government will consider.

Mr. DUNCOMBE wished to know whether negotiations of any kind had been resumed by the gentlemen left behind at Vienna (A laugh).

Lord PALMERSTON: There has been a Conference held since my noble friend left Vienna, at which some proposals were made by Russia which were not considered by any other parties to be calculated to lead to the termination of the war.

In reply to Mr. Bass, Lord J. RUSSELL said that throughout the negotiations the Turkish Plenipotentiaries were of the same mind as those of Great Britain, France, and Austria.

THE LOAN BILL.

On bringing up the report on the Loan Bill, Sir F. KELLY moved the omission of clause 22, which requires the repayment of the sixteen millions at the rate of a million a year, as soon as peace returns.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the clause, on the ground that it would secure the actual application of an annual sum of money every year to the reduction of the debt.

Mr. GLADSTONE would support the omission of the clause; though, if peace were restored, he would be among the first to support any plan for the reduction of the debt. His great objection to the clause was that, in the case of a deficient revenue, the Government could only repay this debt by borrowed money. While on this subject, he would call the attention of the House to this anomaly, that, while £1,600,000 of the loan had been received, and was lying idle in the coffers of the Bank, we were at this very moment paying interest upon at least two millions of money, supposed to be advanced by the Bank in the shape of deficiency bills.

Mr. HENLEY thought the only security for repayment of the debt was to have a surplus revenue, and he would, therefore, vote against the clause.

Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the sake of unanimity, he should withdraw the clause.

Mr. T. BARING hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would do no such thing. He thought the proposition a wise and a statesmanlike one, and he hoped the Government would take the sense of the House upon it.

Mr. J. L. RICARDO opposed the clause, and hoped the Chancellor would withdraw it.

Mr. WILSON supported the clause, which he contended made the loan substantially a terminable annuity.

Mr. DISRAELI considered that a terminable annuity was a very questionable mode of raising money. The House had certainly expressed no preference for such a course, and he hoped, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would accept the advice of his own friends, and withdraw it.

Mr. C. GLYN considered that this clause was the first official attempt for many years to form a *bond fide* sinking fund, and providing year by year a surplus out of the taxes from which this million would be paid. The principle was one which involved the germ of a security for the repayment of the National Debt.

After some observations from Mr. J. M'GREGOR, Mr. CARDWELL deprecated the idea of the present Parliament pledging the credit of future Parliaments as to the repayment of loans, and he must, therefore, vote against the clause.

Lord PALMERSTON considered the principle under discussion of so much importance that he was determined to take the sense of the House upon it. He thought it was not enough to apply the casual surplus of the year to the payment of debt; but that they should set out with the determination that every year there should be a surplus for that purpose. He agreed with Mr. Disraeli that a terminable annuity was not always the cheapest mode of raising money; and he defended this clause because it proposed to repay a loan which had been borrowed on the cheapest terms, as soon as peace was restored.

The House then divided, when the clause was carried by a majority of 210 to 111.

The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time next day.

INCOME-TAX BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Income-tax Bill, Mr. HILDYARD moved an amendment on the first clause, to the effect that 1½d. per pound, instead of 2d., should be levied on all incomes between £100 and £150. It could make no appreciable difference to the revenue, and it would prove a very important concession to the class whose interests he advocated.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that the reduction would not be felt on the revenue, but it would cause considerable trouble in the collection of the tax. He would not, however, oppose the amendment.

The other clauses were agreed to, and the bill went through Committee.

NEWSPAPER-STAMP BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Newspaper-stamp Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced the conclusion he had come to with respect to the registration clauses. After giving the matter the best consideration he could, he proposed to allow the existing law on that subject to remain as it was, and to compel all newspapers to comply with the existing regulations, both as regarded registration and security against libel.

By a new clause, the Chancellor limited the privilege of retransmission by the post to a period of fifteen days.

The copyright clauses, brought forward by the Government, gave rise to a lengthy discussion, in which Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Milner Gibson, Lord Lovaine, Lord Stanley, and others, objected to all attempts at copyright as impracticable; while the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Phinn supported at least the principle of copyright. In the end the Government withdrew the clause, leaving newspaper proprietors to the remedy of the existing law.

Mr. M. MILNES brought forward a clause to allow the privilege of transmission and retransmission through the post to all newspapers embossed with the penny stamp, and of which the printed superfluous did not exceed 3500 inches. The clause was supported by Mr. Lowe, Mr. Drummond, and others, and was opposed by Lord Stanley, Mr. M. Gibson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, on a division, the clause was rejected by a majority of 260 to 86.

The other clauses went through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received next day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.

In reply to Earl Talbot, who expressed his doubts as to the efficacy of the new floating batteries, Lord PANMURE said it was entirely an experiment they were making with reference to the possibility of bringing a naval armament into contact with stone walls. The Government had adopted the plan after having tested by experiment the effect that shot at a short distance would produce on the plates formed similarly to those which were used in the construction of the floating batteries.

The Earl of HARDWICKE, who had on that day inspected two of these ships, thought they would not answer the purpose for which they were constructed. The deck was nine inches thick, and it was originally intended to have plated it with iron, but he apprehended that with a power of floating so defective they had not ventured to carry out that plan, and he was sure that if a shell were thrown on the deck it would go slap through her. The bulwark that was to protect the officers conducting the operations when approaching the enemy's battery was imperfect, and the men at the wheel were also exposed to the fire, because there was nothing to protect them but a two-inch plank. The men at the guns below were protected by the iron plates, but the officers who were to conduct the operations were exposed to a greater disadvantage than they would be exposed to on board of an ordinary ship.

After a few words from Earl Grey, the Earl of DERBY said, if he were not misinformed, those five gun-boats had cost something like a sum of £300,000, and before they went further it was important that they should possess all the knowledge and information that could be obtained from the professional ability of his noble friend.

THE CAVALRY FORCE IN THE CRIMEA.

In reply to Lord Vivian, respecting cavalry reinforcements to the Crimea, Lord HARDINGE said, he had had a consultation with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and he had his Royal Highness's consent that, instead of sending out separate squadrons of each of the regiments serving, it would be better to send out the two regiments, the 1st Dragoon Guards and the 6th Dragoons. The force of cavalry in the East at present consisted of 1300 effective men, and they would be reinforced by about 750 troops, and also by the two regiments coming from India, one of which had already arrived—the amount of which would be about 1000 men rank and file. Thus there would be in the Crimea upwards of 3000 effective cavalry, exclusive of the two regiments he had referred to, if they would be required, and they would be required without doubt. The number of recruits now ready was at least 1000 men, and we had at least 1500 horses between five and six years old.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—THE TELEGRAPH.

In reply to a question from Mr. Warner, Sir C. WOOD said that the Government had that day received a despatch from Lord Raglan, in which it was stated that the Russian army between Mackenzie's Farm and the Belbee had been reinforced by two divisions.

In reply to a question from Mr. French, Sir C. WOOD said, the telegraph to the Crimea was not confined to the Government, but it was under its entire control.

THE CONFERENCE.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bright, as to the precise nature of the terms proposed to Russia by the Allies at the Conference, and as to the precise terms that Power offered to accede to, Lord PALMERSTON said that the protocols which he had already said he would lay upon the table contained all the requisite information. He hoped in a few days to be able to lay them before the House.

The Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

A great number of petitions were presented against any further grant to Maynooth; after which

Mr. SPOONER rose to move the following resolution:—

That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of considering the acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests.

The hon. gentleman impressed upon the House the great importance of his motion, the proper settlement of which involved no less than the safety of the Crown and the integrity of the empire. It involved the preservation of the Protestant constitution of the country, which was endangered by the habit into which Parliament had fallen of making continual concessions to those whom no concessions would conciliate. He regarded the endowment of Maynooth as a great national sin, which, if persevered in, would, he believed, bring down the wrath of the Almighty on the country. He dwelt strongly upon the fact that the evidence before the Maynooth Commission had been sent to Rome before it had been laid before her Majesty or the Government; and laid much stress upon the gross violation of the law which had taken place with impunity, by giving ecclesiastical titles to the Roman Catholic prelates, even in the evidence taken by the commission. He showed that enormous alterations had been made in the evidence, to such an extent as that no faith could be placed in the report at all; contending that the whole thing was a sham and a deception; and said that, unless the Government instituted a searching inquiry into the nature and causes of those alterations, commissions from the Crown would henceforth be regarded with contempt.

Mr. DUNLOR seconded the motion, feeling, as a Dissenter, that Maynooth was a sort of buttress to the Established Church of Ireland; and in this view he called upon the Roman Catholic members of the House to vote for the motion if they proposed to themselves to get rid of the Established Church of Ireland.

Mr. P. URQUHART deprecated the promulgation of such topics at such a time—topics calculated to irritate the people of Ireland and lead once more to monster meetings.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD contended that if the Maynooth Grant was to be got rid of there was but one way of doing it with fairness and honesty, and that was by sweeping away all religious endowments in Ireland. He therefore moved, as an amendment, to leave out from the word "considering" to the end of the question, in order to insert the words "all grants or endowments for ecclesiastical purposes, whether charged on the Consolidated Fund or annually voted by Parliament, with a view to their withdrawal, due regard being had to vested rights or interests."

Mr. MURROUGH opposed the original motion.

Mr. A. SMITH (Hertfordshire) supported the motion.

Mr. BLAND did not think the amendment went far enough, and he should, therefore, say "no" both to that and the original motion.

Mr. HORSFALL supported the motion, and quoted the assertion of Mr. Gladstone in a pamphlet published some years ago, to the effect that the grant to Maynooth was vicious in principle, and would be a thorn in the side of England as long as it continued to be a nation.

Mr. HORSMAN contended that this measure was only one link of a chain of policy which had proved eminently beneficial to Ireland and very honourable to England. In the interests of peace, charity, and good-will, he opposed the motion, because he believed peace, charity, and good-will to be the distinctive features of his own religion; although more than once it had, by indulging in persecution, received itself a heavy blow and great discouragement.

Mr. NAPIER supported the motion. Viewed as a matter of State policy, the experiment of 1845 had failed, and there was but one course open to pursue—retrace their steps, admit the failure, and make compensation to the interests which had grown up under the experiment while it was in progress.

The debate was then adjourned until the 6th of June.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

EDUCATION (NO. 2) BILL.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the second reading of this bill. He had occupied so much of the attention of the House when introducing the measure, that he had not intended to speak on moving the second reading; but, on consideration, he thought it better to repeat its chief provisions, in order that every hon. member might understand the principles upon which he asked for his vote upon a question of vast importance. His bill proceeded, as regarded all new schools, upon what was termed the denominational system; and he deprecated any bitter feelings on the part of any class against a bill which sought the solution of difficulties in the way of National Education which have hitherto proved insurmountable.

Mr. HENLEY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. So far from believing that this bill would extend education, he believed it would have the contrary effect, for it would endanger the success of the system now in progress, which had been productive of so much benefit, without offering to the public an equivalent which it would be willing to accept. He was prepared to contend that, with the limited means at their disposal, they had made such progress in education as compared with that of other nations as proved that the system adopted would not be very defective. In reference to training schools he thought attempts to pay the schoolmasters at a high rate had been made too rapidly, and that the high training they had received had not been productive of unmixed good. He believed that if the House took any false steps in this matter it would be productive hereafter of the most disastrous results.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE seconded the amendment, as he believed the bill would disintegrate the Church of England to be considered the authorised teacher of religion to the country.

Mr. MILES thought the bill introduced by Sir J. Pakington was an essentially religious measure. As the House had three bills before it, he hoped they would all be sent to a committee up-stairs, so that some amalgamation might take place which might be brought down to the House with every prospect of its passing (Hear, hear).

Mr. DELLWYN could not vote for the bill of the right honourable Baronet, which he thought would have the effect of converting parishes into arenas of polemical strife.

Mr. BYNG supported the bill, by which he thought a fair and generous latitude was conceded to all religious denominations.

On the motion of Mr. Adderley the debate was adjourned.

MICROSCOPIC WRITING.—"Professor Kallano has had executed in Paris some extraordinary microscopic writing on a spot no larger than the head of a small pin. The Professor shows, by means of powerful microscopes, several specimens of distinct and beautiful writing; one of them containing the whole of the Lord's Prayer, executed within this minute compass." In reference to this, two remarkable facts in Layard's last work on Nineveh show that the national records of Assyria were written on square bricks, in characters so small as to be scarcely legible without a microscope; and that, in fact, a microscope was actually found in the ruins.—*Notes and Queries.*

THE MORNING-LAND.

[See the Illustration engraved upon the preceding page, from a print entitled "Ein Morgen in Laxenburg."]

There is a land, by minstrels sung—
An Orient clime of love and light,
Where smiles the sun, for ever young,
And beauty robes the night;
And still each German brother-band
Names that soft clime the "Morning-Land."

But, smile the sun where'er he list,
A morn of brighter promise lies
Where royal souls keep royal tryst
Beneath life's opening skies:
Where Faith and Love walk hand in hand,
Oh there is Hope's true "Morning-Land!"

The promise of a brightening noon,
The dawning of a nobler day,
When hearts shall beat to glory's tune,
And Austria proudly say—
"By Freedom's breath the earliest fanned,
Be mine the patriot's Morning-Land!"

Oh, foremost in the ranks of those
Who nobly strive, thy banner wave!
Bind, with the lily and the rose,
One garland for the brave;
And, first to lead where heroes band,
Austria, be thine the "Morning-Land!"

L. HERVEY.



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA; OR, A MORNING AT THE PALACE OF LAXENBURG, NEAR VIENNA.
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





BARON MEYSENBUG.

M. DE TITOFF. M. VON HAMMER, TURKISH PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.
INTERPRETER. ARIF EFFENDI.

EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

RIZA BEY.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

BARON PROKESCH-OSTEN.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.
COUNT BUOL.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VIENNA, April 28th.

PREVIOUS to the departure of Lord John Russell from this city, which took place on Monday evening, the 23rd instant, there was a thirteenth Conference held on the same day, which, it would appear, simply had for its object the affixing of the signatures of all the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers to the protocol of the twelfth Conference, which is to be kept open as the basis for future negotiations. It was generally understood at the time that this thirteenth Conference was to be looked upon merely as a supplement to the twelfth Conference, and that after this the Conferences were to remain adjourned for some time, as, in the language of Lord Palmerston, "the Russians had declined to accept the terms upon which Great Britain, France, Austria, and Turkey had proposed to settle the Third Point of guarantee, without making any acceptable counter propositions." The world was thus led to suppose that the pending peace negotiations had been brought to a close for a time; and that now ulterior measures would be adopted with all promptitude and energy for the immediate carrying out of the fifth article of the 2nd December, 1854. But the world was mistaken in this respect. The Austrian Government forthwith caused a semi-official article to be concocted by a well-known pen at the Foreign-office, and to be inserted in the Austrian Correspondence, to the effect that the Conferences were by no means closed, and would be continued uninterruptedly, notwithstanding the departure of Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. This officially-inspired writer furthermore announced that these eminent statesmen would make a verbal report to their respective Sovereigns of the progress which had been made in the negotiations thus far, and that, considering the influential position of her Britannic Majesty's Minister for the Colonies in the Government of his country, and the unbounded confidence which the Emperor Napoleon reposes in his Minister for Foreign Affairs, it was hoped that their verbal reports would have the effect of rather (*cher*) furthering the future course of the negotiations at the Conferences. The plain meaning of all this is, the Conferences have arrived at that knotty point, namely, point No. 3, which it is most difficult to cut in twain by diplomatic arts, unless they be supported by some decided success on the field of battle at or near Sebastopol. In the meantime the Governments of Great Britain and France will have time to reconsider whether the minimum of their demands and the maximum of Russia's proffered concessions are capable of reconciliation or not. This was the state of things up to Thursday morning, when it became known that Prince Gortschakoff had requested Count Buol to assemble another Conference, which also took place in the afternoon of the same day. This was the thirteenth Conference. From a source that may be relied upon I learn that this plenary meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, at which M. Drouyn de Lhuys was also still present, amounted to nothing more than a mere conversation, inasmuch as the Russians did not come forward with any positive new propositions. They simply threw out some very unacceptable hints, which the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Turkey felt no disposition whatever to attach the slightest importance to. This Conference, therefore, lasted only two hours, and its chief result was that it proved the correctness of the semi-official article above alluded to in respect of the fact that the Conferences "will be continued uninterruptedly." M. Drouyn de Lhuys left this morning. He returns to Paris direct. Lord John Russell will probably arrive at London on the same day that M. Drouyn de Lhuys reaches Paris. And what then? Is there any chance of France and England seeing fit to reduce their demands for the sake of patching up a peace which would leave Russia still mistress of the Black Sea? Surely not. Taking this negative for granted it may be safely opined that the Vienna Conferences will now remain adjourned for some time, at least until new and more acceptable propositions be received from Russia, or, until events have taken a more decisive character in the Crimea.

By the latest advices received from thence by submarine telegraph to Varna, via Rostchuk and Bucharest, dated the 25th instant, we learn that the general position of affairs remained unaltered. The bombardment continued, but the general assault was postponed until further reinforcements shall have arrived. It appears, moreover, that the position taken up by the Russians on the east side of the Kiel-Schlucht or ravine, and out of which the French have not yet been able effectually to dislodge them, is highly inconvenient to the Allies. And, indeed, if we may judge from the general accounts received here from the scene of war in the Crimea, there appears to be every probability of this sanguinary contest being prolonged for a considerable time to come. Under these warlike auspices our eyes are turned again and again to Austria.

The columns of most of your contemporaries are daily filled with the most absurd reports from hence, about Austria's "continued neutrality," Austria's "wanting to back out" of her engagements of the 2nd December of last year, and such like balderdash. Other and more sensible writers, whose political judgment is not warped by ineffable self-sufficiency and paltry suspicions, do not hesitate to declare frankly and unreservedly, that Austria anxiously desires to fulfil the high expectations which not only the Governments and the people of England and France, but also the people of Germany at large, have formed of her; but these gentlemen are nevertheless of opinion that the financial condition of Austria is such that bankruptcy stares her in the face, whether she remain neutral, or participate actively in the war; and that, labouring as she is under these fiscal disadvantages, little good is to be expected of her. The same writers, however, speak also of her splendidly-equipped army, consisting of upwards of 600,000 fighting men, who are confessedly brave, well-organised, disciplined, accoutred, and provided with an abundance of every imaginable and requisite matériel. But is it to be supposed that this unexampled fine army is to remain inactive and with arms a-kimbo all the summer. And why? Because the Austrian exchequer is supposed to be at low-water mark. Nonsense. Those who entertain this preposterous opinion can have no adequate idea of the immense fiscal and other resources of this country. It is true Austria has great and undeniable difficulties of a financial character to contend with. But, if it comes to the push, her resources are by far more than equal to these. Other difficulties there are, however, of a still graver character, which may render it inexpedient, in the estimation of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Ministers to pause yet awhile, before extreme measures against Russia be resorted to, and a declaration of war hurled against that monster of political iniquities. I allude to the more than equivocal position of Prussia and the Germanic Confederation. It is obvious that prudence requires that Austria should first come to a clear understanding with these States; and, if I am rightly informed, this is to be done forthwith. The present unsatisfactory result of the Conferences will speedily be laid before the assembled Diet of the Confederation at Frankfurt, and thereupon Austria will base her demand for the unequivocal and immediate support of the Federal Army, in order to enable her, with perfect assurance, to carry into execution the Fifth Article of the December treaty, in the event of Russia's persisting to decline the acceptance of those just and honourable terms of peace which the Powers represented at the Conferences have proposed to her, with every consistent regard to the general interests of Europe, and to the necessity of maintaining the balance of power in this part of the world. If this demand be refused—and it will doubtless be wise to be prepared for the event—then will probably come to light the military convention which, we are informed, has already been signed between Austria and France, and in virtue of which a free passage of a French army through Germany will be demanded of the Bund by both these Powers. Should this demand be also refused—and this hypothesis is perhaps not less probable than the preceding one—then must follow the long-dreaded "split" in Germany, which will bring to the test the political sentiments of the German nations. And then it will be seen if their philo-Russian Governments in Germany are in the majority or in the minority. But, be the issue hereof what it may, woe to the lesser States. Their doom will be sealed from that fatal hour, and much "weeping and gnashing of teeth" will inevitably fall to their lot.

In thus taking what seems to me the most natural view of things to come, it appears that a "crisis in Germany" must necessarily precede a declaration of war on the part of Austria against Russia; for, how can we reasonably expect Austria to take the field against the great northern Colossus until it be clearly ascertained whether the whole of the extensive line of the Prusso-Polish frontier harbours an equivocal neutral, an absolute enemy, or an absolute ally? In either of the two former cases, it would be foolhardy on the part of Austria to attack Russia on her Polish frontiers, without being prepared, also, for all the eventualities that may be expected to take place on the Prusso-Polish frontier. If, then, Prussia and Germany entire, or in part, leave Austria in the lurch, she cannot possibly venture to assume the

offensive against Russia, either on this point or in Bessarabia, without the support of an army of at least 100,000 allies—that is, Frenchmen. How such an army is to cut its way through Germany, if Germany oppose it, is another and very grave question. But, in an extreme case, it is thought that Austria may safely rely on the alliance and co-operation of Bavaria, Baden (Württemberg?), Hanover, and several other minor States. The days of shilly-shallying are now happily fast drawing to a close; and, whether the Vienna Conferences continue uninterruptedly or not, the future attitude of Austria, as well as that of Prussia and of Germany at large, will soon become clear to all the world. Those States in Central Europe who still indulge in *dolce far niente* hopes of neutrality must necessarily, ere long, be roused from their self-imposed delusions.

Notwithstanding the foregoing considerations, we must not, however, forget that all hopes of peace are not yet at an end. Austria has hitherto done all she could to convince Russia of her determination to compel her—in case of need, even by force of arms—to accept just and reasonable terms of peace; witness her extensive armaments, her powerful army drawn up in battle array on the extreme northern and north-eastern frontiers of the empire, her entire attitude from the beginning of the existing complications to the present hour, her occupation of the Principalities, her treaties with Prussia, Germany, Turkey, and the Western Powers. And yet, owing it may be to a peculiar concatenation of influences, Russia, we are told, still doubts the sincerity of these threats, these menaces. Russian diplomatists are, for the most part, possessed of cultivated minds, and greatly appreciate Shakspearian literature. Thus it is that they have become acquainted with the character of *Bottom* the weaver, who was anxious to play the "lion," promising "to roar that it would do any man's heart good to hear him," and, when *Quince* the carpenter suggested that "An you should do it too terribly," &c., *Bottom* promised not to fright the ladies, lest they be all hanged, saying, "But I will aggravate my voice so that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar you an 'twere any nightingale." Now, these astute Russians lay the flattering unction to their unsophisticated souls (in which hapless delusion a certain small but *dile* portion of the Austrian aristocracy, who are mailed in Russian sympathies and bedizened with Russian decorations, may possibly confirm them), that the menaces and threats of the Austrian Foreign-office may be as accommodating to circumstances as the roaring of *Bottom* in his assumed character of the lion.

And since all things are possible under the face of the sun, it may chance that Russia, and the philo-Russian Governments in Germany, participate in this preposterous delusion. At all events, if it really exist, you will agree with me in thinking it is time that it should be dispelled, and dispelled it shortly will be. The measures which the Vienna Cabinet is forthwith about to take, as explained above, will surely convince Russia, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that when Austria "roars" it is in downright good earnest, and this conviction it is that may yet bring about what most sober-minded, hard matter-of-fact men may be little inclined to believe in—namely, a speedy, satisfactory, and lasting peace.

We hear that General Baron de Hess, accompanied by Generals Craufurd and Letang, the British and French Military Commissioners, will leave Vienna for his headquarters, in Galicia, on the second of next month. It is also stated that the commanders of the various army corps are already ordered to meet the Commander-in-Chief at Lemberg on the 8th proximo; whereupon the latter, accompanied by the British and French Commissioners, will undertake a tour of inspection.

It is also understood that the Vienna garrison, amounting to about 30,000 men, will shortly be removed to the north to join the army on the frontiers, in which case the said garrison of this place will be replaced by other troops, probably coming from the south. The general health of the Austrian army in Galicia is said to be daily improving, but typhus and other fevers are reported to have raged among the troops, especially amongst the cavalry, to a fearful extent. We hear also that a new levy is about to be raised, but of how many men it is to consist is not yet known. "Veritatis simplex oratio est."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 80th Regiment is ordered to be held in readiness to embark from Fort George in three divisions for Edinburgh, to proceed thence by railway to Portsmouth. It is expected that the first division will leave on the 7th, and that the whole regiment will have left by the 15th of May.

In consequence of the numerous attacks that have been made with the bayonet by militiamen when excited by drink, and which, in some instances, have resulted seriously, it has been notified that for the future no person belonging to militia regiments, with the exception of non-commissioned officers, will be permitted to carry or wear side-arms (bayonets) when off duty; but the waist or side belt, as the case may be, will be allowed to be worn as heretofore.

DR. M'PHERSON, Inspector-General of the Turkish contingent, has visited Edinburgh to distribute a portion of the very extensive patronage vested in him to the school of medicine there. He offered, on the part of Government, to take into immediate service surgeons, assistant-surgeons, and dressers, on the pay respectively of 25s., 15s., and 10s. 6d. a day. Several students accepted the terms.

RANK OF INDIAN OFFICERS.—The following notice from the War-office appears in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—"In order to remove any doubt which may exist as to the rank and precedence of the officers of the Honourable East India Company's service, it is her Majesty's pleasure that officers of the Honourable East India Company's service, whose commissions shall be signed by authorities duly deputed to do so by her Majesty, shall have rank and precedence with officers of her Majesty's regular army, according to the dates of their commissions, in all parts of her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere."

A DETACHMENT of the Royal Marine Artillery, under the command of Captain G. S. Digby, consisting of First Lieutenants E. H. Starr, H. Hewitt, and F. W. Festing, with six sergeants, four corporals, and 38 gunners, were embarked in the *Pigmy* tug, conveyed to Spithead, and put on board the *Rosamond*, 6, paddle-sloop, Commander Crofton, for passage to the eastward, to join the new mortar-vessels about being dispatched, under charge of Captain Wilcox, of the *Odin*, to the Black Sea fleet off Sebastopol. Each mortar-vessel will have six of these valuable and experienced marine artillerymen.

THE monthly returns of deserters from the Army and embodied Militia, made up to Saturday last, exhibit a marked increase in the number of defaulters to those of the preceding month—the deserters from the regular forces being 379, and those from the Militia, 395; making a total of 774. Of these, 44 are from the Household Troops, 14 from the Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners, 42 from Cavalry Regiments, 5 from the Land Transport Corps, and 21 from the Royal Marines; the remaining 251 are from Infantry Regiments of the Line, and include seven deserters to the enemy from the army before Sebastopol. Of the 395 deserters from the Militia, no fewer than 250 have been reported as absentees from the City of London Militia since the corps was embodied on the 20th of February. There is a slight decrease in the number of deserters, stragglers, and men discharged with disgrace from her Majesty's ships and vessels during the past month, the total being 55:—viz., deserters, 48; stragglers, 4; and men discharged with disgrace, 3 (from the *Hastings* 2, and from the *Tribune* 1). Rewards, varying in amount from £1 to £5, are offered for the apprehension of any of the above deserters.

The following circular, signed by the Adjutant-General, has been issued from the Horse Guards, respecting the enlistment of recruits:—"In conformity with the order in Council, authorising the enlistment of recruits between the ages of 24 and 35 years, for the limited term of two years, and for any further term not exceeding one year, the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, directs it to be notified that all recruits so enlisting will be allowed the same bounty as at present granted to men enlisting for a longer period."

The General Screw Company's screw steam-ship *Indiana*, No. 147, left Southampton for Woolwich on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of embarking horses for conveyance to the Crimea. She is fitted to accommodate 225, and will also berth a large number of troops. The capacity of her decks renders her admirably suited for the purposes of the horse transport service.

It is expected that the City of London Militia will proceed to Woolwich early next week. The regiment is still far below its number, although within the last fortnight a large number of recruits have been attested.

It is intended to distribute, as far as may be practicable, the regiments of Militia on the home service in the following manner, viz., English and Welsh regiments in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands; Irish regiments in England, Wales, Scotland, and the Channel Islands; and Scotch regiments in England, Wales, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. The several regiments will be relieved periodically, in order to perfect the men in garrison duties of every description. Ten regiments of Irish Militia will be concentrated at Aldershot Heath, on the formation of the Camp.

The demand for seamen for outward-bound vessels from Greenock to the St. Lawrence has been so great that it could not be supplied by the Clyde ports, and about 100 seamen have been obtained from Liverpool to man some of the ships.

A detachment of condemned soldiers have arrived in Algeria, where they are to be employed in making roads, forming forts, draining marshes and other works of public utility.

MUSIC.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY BISHOP.

It is with great pain that we have to announce this melancholy event, which took place on Monday evening last; and it is with still greater pain that we must add that it occurred under very lamentable circumstances—this great musician, of whom his country may so justly be proud, having been reduced to a state of poverty almost amounting to destitution. Several days previously an announcement had appeared in the newspapers intimating that his friends were about to set on foot a subscription for his relief. It stated that they "feel a painful but unavoidable necessity for announcing that this estimable composer is at this moment labouring under pecuniary embarrassment; they feel deeper regret in stating that he is suffering from acute bodily infirmity, without the slightest means for meeting his own immediate necessities, or for making any provision for his two youngest children, a son and a daughter." It was at the same time announced that, in consequence of Sir Henry Bishop's increasing illness, it had been necessary to discontinue the afternoon concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms; but that a concert on an extended scale was to take place at Covent-garden Theatre on the 16th of this month, the proceeds to be applied for his benefit and that of his two youngest children. Notwithstanding the deplorable state of his health, a fatal termination of his malady, we believe, was not immediately apprehended; but he rapidly grew worse, till at length he sank under his sufferings—a sad close of so long and brilliant a career!

Sir H. Bishop must have reached at least the age of 69. He was a native of London, and at an early age was placed under the musical tuition of Bianchi, a celebrated dramatic composer of that day. Bishop himself became known as a composer so early as the year 1806, by a ballet called "Tamerlan et Bajazet," produced at the Italian Opera-house. His first English opera, "The Circassian Bride," was produced at Drury-lane, in February, 1809; but on the night after its first-performance the theatre was burnt to the ground, and Bishop's score perished in the flames. From a few fragments of it still extant, particularly the fine duet "I'll love thee," it must have been a work of great merit. "The Maniac," produced the following year at the Lyceum, has always been regarded as one of his best works. In 1810 he was engaged as composer and director of the music at Covent-garden; and then began that long and brilliant series of operas which he produced for that theatre, in rapid and uninterrupted succession down to the year 1824, when his connection with it terminated. That series, commencing with "The Knight of Snowdon," and ending with "Native Land," includes no less than fifty-eight pieces. Many of them were too hastily written; some were melodramas, spectacles, and trifling *morceaux de circonstance*; but a great number were works of sterling merit, which were received, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the whole kingdom, with enthusiasm, and obtained for their author the well-deserved title of "the English Mozart." Bishop's last dramatic work of magnitude was "Aladdin," which was produced at Drury-lane, under unfavourable circumstances. In 1826 Weber's "Oberon" was brought out at Covent-garden; and, to increase the public interest, the famous German musician appeared, as a lion, to direct the performance. The managers of the rival theatre, wishing for something to counterbalance the attraction at the other house, prevailed on Bishop to write an opera for them. He imprudently complied, and produced "Aladdin"—a work on which he exerted all his powers; but, as might have been expected, its great and numerous beauties were overlooked, and it entirely failed of success.

This was the termination of Bishop's splendid career as a composer for the stage. But he did not sink into inaction. He continued to write many beautiful songs, duets, glees, and other vocal pieces for the concert-room and the chamber, which obtained general popularity, and contributed to preserve among us that wholesome relish for sound English melody which is too much impaired by the constantly increasing importation of works of the foreign schools. The later volumes of Moore's Irish Melodies were also committed to his care; and his masterly arrangements were found immeasurably superior to those of his predecessor, Sir John Stevenson. Among other works of his latter days we may mention his contributions to the pages of this Journal, including not only original compositions of great beauty, but graceful and elegant symphonies and accompaniments to our finest national melodies.

Of late years Bishop's works have not met with the attention due to them from the British public. The prevailing rage for foreign novelties has led to an unjust neglect of our native artists; but we venture to predict that this neglect will be but temporary, and that at no distant day the name of our illustrious countryman will receive due honour, and his beautiful songs regain all their old popularity.

(A Portrait of Sir Henry Bishop, with a copious Memoir, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 532.)

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.—Shakspeare has travelled with Mr. Phelps to this transpontine theatre, and on Monday that gentleman enacted on its boards *Othello*, to the *Jago* of Mr. Creswick. A similar experiment was made last year, and its success induced its repetition on the present occasion. Apart from the immeasurable good which this event is likely to bestow on the Surrey audience, by elevating their taste through the medium of artistic acting to the perception of the highest tragic poetry, it is seldom now-a-days that we can have the opportunity of witnessing two leading actors in the same drama. The result was a harmony of effect in the interaction of passion between the Moor and his Ancient that was not only satisfactory to the mind, but strongly exciting. *Othello*, unless potentially tempted by a competent *Jago*, is defrauded of motive and purpose, and needs the justification with which the poet intended he should be plentifully supplied. Mr. Creswick's *Jago* is an exceedingly intelligent example of judicious acting. He discards altogether the ostent of villany with which it was the custom to invest the part, and substitutes for it a general plausibility of behaviour that accounts for his deceiving so many into a common opinion of his honesty. Mr. Phelps played *Othello* in his finest manner. By frequent repetition, Mr. Phelps has enabled himself to weigh every syllable, and so to distribute the cadences of every sentence as to insure the best reading of every speech, and accord to the intended sentiment its appropriate expression. In like manner, his points are fairly selected from the general text, and the actor is never guilty of the error of making them to suit his own purpose without reference to the poet's design. It is this conscientious regard to his author's judgment which has earned for Mr. Phelps the enviable title of a Shakspearian actor, and planted the high reputation which he enjoys on a sure and steady basis. The house was full; the applause was deservedly frequent; and the usual ovation was accorded to the two artists, who had so successfully supported the burthen of the action.

FANCY SALE FOR THE TRINITY ST. PANCRAS SCHOOLS, TO BE HELD AT THE SCHOOLS, MAY 10TH AND 11TH.—With cordial sympathy we direct the attention of our readers to the exertions of the committee in behalf of the Trinity St. Pancras Schools, the opening of which, on July 9th, 1848, was noticed in our paper. Those schools were founded in order to supply the pressing wants, in point of education, and moral and religious training, of an unusually large proportion of the young who were otherwise liable to grow up in ignorance and vice. The schools, which at first were built in shell, were appropriated for the additional purpose of a temporary church; and a room used for an infant school, which had been commenced on the May preceding, was also used for a Sunday-school. Having progressed thus far, the committee undertook to provide funds for the erection of a suitable church, and with many discouragements and drawbacks, their undertaking was completed by the consecration of the church on the 15th of October, 1850. The church, containing accommodation for 1500 persons, two-thirds free, passed then into the hands of the Church Trustees for the parish of St. Pancras, leaving the debt, which they had contracted for its erection, entirely as a burden upon the committee. The aids which might have been expected, under such circumstances, were, by the depressing influences of the year 1848, rendered much less than doubtless they would otherwise have been, although the committee have been cheered under their heavy burden of responsibility by many donations, given in a spirit of Christian kindness; and, among others who came forward with seasonable aid, "A Friend" kindly offered to pay £10 upon the 1st of May, 1853, if ninety-nine others did the same, to make an effectual payment, and the idea was happily carried out. The rapid increase in the population of this district, and the consequent necessity for education in a poor neighbourhood, demands a growing expense greatly exceeding the annual subscriptions. Thus the debt commencing with the opening of the schools, and increased by the outlay required for repairs and material, weighs heavily upon the management, and renders the responsibility of carrying on the undertaking a work of anxious solicitude, and it is earnestly to be hoped that many well-wishers to a cause of so essential an interest may come forward with such aids as may serve to support and promote the sale undertaken as a measure calculated to relieve the stress by which the operations of the committee are burdened.

It is expected that before the end of the summer the electric communication between Marseilles and Algeria will be complete.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

LONGCHAMPS and the fine weather have realised our predictions, and we are, accordingly, in a better position for advising our fair readers as to the choice of summer dresses. Flounces are not so much in favour as hitherto, and dresses can be worn with plain skirts, the patterns being placed cross-wise, and lessening towards the waist. They are cut out and placed upon a plain ground for flounces; or they are left altogether upon the ground, and thus form a plain skirt. Almost all the grounds are *à petits quadrilles*, very delicate, and the patterns are of coloured watered bands, and garlands of flowers of soft and very varied shades. Basques seem to be coming up again. The dresses have a disposition that forms the first flounce, and falls over upon the plain skirt. One of the newest robes is the *Robe Neapolitaine*, of all shades. The ground is of taffetas, with a pattern woven in colour, and forming a

draught-board; the pattern diminishing towards the top of the skirt. The corsage has three trimmings for the sleeves in smaller *quadrilles*, as well as the front of the corsage and the border of the basque. Other robes are of *vert celadon upon vert pré, bleu Louise upon bleu plus foncé, &c.* They are generally worn with flounces; and in almost all the patterns of the lower part there is black, to contrast with these light colours; or the pattern is *une Grecque, or à quadrille*. But when they are garlands of flowers, or sprinkled bouquets, no other shades than those of the flowers are employed. Robes trimmed with garlands are called *Corbeilles de Flore*. Almost all the flounces are trimmed with a fringe. Black taffetas mantles are trimmed with deep Chantilly lace, falling over half the length of the skirt, and crossing in front. This kind is more *recherché*, and is in greater favour than the *paletots* with sleeves, which fit closer to the figure.

The most *distingué* bonnets are white. Those of *paille de riz*, with alternated bands of white blonde, will be most worn. They are ornamented with tufts of straw-coloured feathers, shaded rose towards the end. Many white feathers are also worn, with black. Bonnets are as small as ever; but, to make up for it, the curtain falls very far behind the neck. It is proposed to have boots to match the shades of walking dresses; but the innovation is not a happy one. We recommend black or gold-coloured English leather.

We were unable last month to describe the toilette worn by the Empress at Longchamps, but we now supply that deficiency. It was composed of a pearl-grey taffetas robe, ornamented up to the centre of the skirt, with *liserons* woven in silk of the same shade; upon the front width the embroidery was continued up to the point of the corsage. The corsage was flat, *montant à pointe*, and without basques. It was closed by small delicate pearl buttons, and worked upon the breast with *liserons*, like the smaller ones. Similar embroidery ornamented the flounces of the sleeves. The collar and the sleeves (called *à l'Imperatrice*, and described by us last February) were in *point à l'aiguille*. A magnificent shawl of Indian gauze, with a white ground, embroidered in relief with flowers and fruit, woven

with threads of gold and silver. The bonnet was of *paille-de-riz* and bands of blonde; tufts of *muguets des bois* were placed on each side.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Paletot à pointe, trimmed with Chantilly lace, and *quadrilles de velours* above the flounces, and the same for the sleeves. *Robe corbeille de Flore*, upon a *Pekin* or *gros des Indes* ground, with garlands of flowers on every flounce, and the ground striped.

Mantle of black taffetas, trimmed with a fringe, and above with a border of silk *chenille*. Robe of *vert celadon*, with a band at every flounce in lighter green *chêne de blanc*.

Collar of *point à l'aiguille* of a new form; one is also worn with skirts, and of which the two points cross in front upon the breast, and are attached by a pin. Robe of taffetas *vert Empereur*, with sleeves of two flounces, trimmed with a *ruche* at each extremity.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

ONE last fond look, James, ere you put
My bit of pink away!
Its claret skirts to me recall
How many a glorious day?
The run we had from Gander's-green,
Away to Bradley-gorse,
Two hours and twenty minutes, James,
That pumped both man and horse.
The day we met at Grassvale-end
(I'd mounted Mr. Beck),
We went away, heads up, sterns down,
And killed without a check:
And then the day I rode KILDARE
(Of Irish blood the best),
And took that double post and rails,
Which pounded all the rest.
That stain upon the shoulder, James,
Was honourably won,
I put old TRUBBOY at a gate
After a three hours' run.
The gallant fellow never paused;
I felt I'd gone too far—
Crash! crack! and over James we went,
And broke the topmost bar.
That was the day I was brought home
By yokels on a gate;
And as you know, James, to your cost,
Three weeks I lay in state.
But oh! the wild ecstatic joy
That played through every vein,
When to the meet at Langley-green
I cantered off again!
The hand-press and the kindly words
That hailed me when we met—
Never till doctors give my "Whoop!"
Shall I that meet forget!

When last I wore my bit of pink,
H. M. S. H. had met
To hunt the Emperor of the French;—
(I judged so by the set
Of horse and foot that to Salt-hill
Had flocked the sport to see.)
"If this is hunting," I exclaimed,
"Good day; 'twont do for me."

The daisies pied (as poets sing)
In grass lands now are found;
The pale primroses, yellow-eyed,
In hedgerows do abound.

The bursting buds on every bough
Proclaim the birth of May.
Woe's me! the Hunting Season's o'er!
James, take my pink away.

L.

EASTER SUNDAY AT JERUSALEM.—The usual fighting among the Latin and Greek pilgrims took place at Jerusalem on Easter Sunday, and Turkish soldiers had to be stationed within the Holy Sepulchre to preserve order. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant and several travellers who were at Jerusalem received the extraordinary privilege of visiting the Mosque of Omer, the site of the Temple, which the Mahometans hold to be so sacred that until this occasion all Christians were most rigorously excluded from it. The Pacha of Jerusalem, to protect the visitors from annoyance, had all the guards of the Temple and the Mahometan devotees who reside there put under arrest during the time of their visit. One fanatic, however, escaped from custody and signified his disapprobation of the sacrilege by loud shrieks. The mosque is a most gorgeous edifice, built in the octagon form, covered with coloured tiles, and the dome bears marks of having been gilt. In the centre is a large rock, which is railed in, and considered very holy, and underneath there is a chamber where they show the tombs of Solomon, Elias, and Abraham. The number of Christians who went in was very large; they were all very orderly, and seemed much impressed with the holiness of the ground on which they stood.—*Letter from Constantinople.*

THE IMPERIAL APARTMENTS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

As *souvenirs* of the visit of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, we engrave the accompanying Views of two of the principal apartments prepared for the reception of the Imperial guests, at Buckingham Palace. Hereafter we shall also illustrate "The Imperial Apartments" in Windsor Castle.

THE EMPRESS' DRAWING-ROOM

is an apartment in the new front of the Palace, facing the Mall, and situated immediately over the centre archway, leading to the quadrangle. This room is nearly square in its proportions, the ceiling is coved and treated in the polychromatic style. The walls opposite the windows are hung with tapestry about a century old; the ends of the room, on each side the fireplace, are panelled with a neat tint; the looking-glasses are richly framed, and extend from the mantelpiece to the cornice. In each corner of the room is placed a lofty porcelain pagoda, brought from the Pavilion at Brighton, as were also many of the other ornaments in the room, and the chandelier. The furniture is of white and gold, with crimson damask covers.

THE EMPEROR'S, OR YELLOW, DRAWING-ROOM

is at the Pimlico angle of the new range of buildings forming the front of Buckingham Palace. It is an elegant apartment, though somewhat incongruous in its style—partly arranged in its decoration to suit the furniture and ornaments which in most instances had once decorated the Pavilion at Brighton. It derives its name of "Yellow Drawing-room" from the walls being hung with amber-coloured satin damask. The curtains are also of the same colour. The chairs, couches, &c., are white and gold, covered in the same way. The carpet is a deep blue ground, with a yellow and white floral pattern. Two large pagodas fill up the piers between the windows, and two large candelabra occupy the corners. The chimney-piece is of white marble, ornamented with or-moulu and bronze. The niches in the jambs have each a figure of a Mandarin within them, giving the chimney-piece a very quaint appearance. Some exquisite bust and other tables complete the fittings of this apartment.

BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

Few of the modern historical houses of London have become so celebrated in artistic record as the mansion built for and named from Boyle, Lord Burlington, and greatly embellished and enlarged by his son, Lord Bur-

lington, the architect. It occupies a large space of the ground between Bond-street and Sackville-street, on the north side of Piccadilly. The property was purchased last year by Government for £140,000. The house is not well adapted for the purposes to which it was intended to appropriate it, and will, in all probability, be taken down. Meanwhile the premises have been temporarily lent for the Exhibition of Drawings, &c., in aid of the Royal Patriotic Fund, which circumstance, together with the fame of the mansion, hitherto shut out from public view by a lofty wall, will, doubtless, prove very attractive. Hence the present is a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the architectural beauty of this classic pile, and a few of the celebrities which people its history.

The mansion was originally built for Lord Burlington, by Sir John Denham, then Surveyor to the Crown. Horace Walpole has given currency to the story that Lord Burlington, "when asked why he built his house so far out of town, replied, because he was determined to have no building beyond him." A similar anecdote, however, is told of Peterborough-house, Millbank, Northumberland-house, and of other houses on the verge of the spreading town; and it could not have been said with truth of Burlington-house, because Clarendon-house and Berkeley-house were being built to the west of it at the very same time. Walpole's pleasant gossip, although often corrected, was revived a few months since by a contemporary, and made the grand tour of the newspapers as matter-of-fact. The three houses just named are thus mentioned by Pepys:—

20th Feb., 1664-5.—Next that (Lord Clarendon's) is my Lord Berkeley beginning another on one side, and Sir J. Denham on the other.

25th Sept., 1668.—Thence to my Lord Burlington's house, the first time I ever was there, it being the house built by Sir John Denham, next to Clarendon-house.

The site was previously occupied by a farmstead. The house built by Denham was plain and well-proportioned, without any architectural display. A print by Kip shows this house in the year 1700, with its quaint gardens, and beyond them the country, now covered by Regent-street and Portland-place; the courtyard is enclosed by a wall of moderate height, in front of which are planted large trees; and the carriage entrance is through two plain piers. Lord Burlington, the architect, added a new Portland stone front to the mansion; and a grand colonnade, borrowed from a palace by Palladio, at Vicenza. In the centre of the wall was built, in place of Denham's plain gateway, an archway of triumphal design; and there are two semicircular side entrances. Horace Walpole was in Italy when these embellishments were completed, and he thus tells their impression upon him after his return:—"As we have few samples of architecture more antique and imposing than that colonnade, I cannot help mentioning the effect it had upon myself. I had not only never seen it, but had never heard of it, at least with any attention, when, soon after my return from Italy, I was invited to a ball at Burlington-house. As I passed under the gate by night, it could not strike me. At daybreak, looking out of the window to see the sun rise, I was surprised with the vision of the colonnade that fronted me. It seemed one of those edifices in fairy tales that are raised by genii in a night-time."

The Doric colonnade and gateway are attributed to Colin Campbell, an architect of some skill, employed by Lord Burlington, who, when the designs were made, was but twenty-three years of age; still they were claimed for his Lordship, though he is not known to have urged his own right. Later in life he designed many architectural works which render the eulogy of Pope in his fourth "Moral Essay"—the Epistle on the Use of Itches—which he had addressed to the Earl of Burlington, by no means exaggerated:—

You, too, proceed! make falling arts your care;
Erect new wonders, and the old repair;
Jones and Palladio to themselves restore,
And be whatever Vitruvius was before.

In Burlington-house the Earl delighted to assemble the leading artists and men of taste of his time: poets and philosophers the Earl, the witty, and the wise. Kent, the architect and landscape-gardener, had apartments in the mansion, where he remained until his death, in 1748. Here Handel resided with the Earl for three years; and here Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay, often met. The latter poet, in his "Trivia," after

B U R L I N G T O N H O U S E .



THE COLONNADE, BURLINGTON-HOUSE.

amenting the disappearance of the famed structures and stately piles of the Strand, thus refers to the Piccadilly mansion:—

Yet Burlington's fair palace still remains;
Beauty within, without proportion reigns.
Beneath his eye declining art revives,
The wall with animated pictures lives;
Here Handel strikes the strings—the melting strain
Transports the soul, and thrills through every vein;
There oft I enter (but with cleaner shoes),
For Burlington's beloved by every Muse.

Sir William Chambers has described the mansion as "one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe," "behind an old brick wall in Piccadilly." Pennant, however, considers that "the interior, built on the models of Palladio, and adapted more to the climate of Lombardy, and to the banks of the Adige or the Brenta, than to the Thames, is gloomy and destitute of gaiety and cheerfulness."

Lord Burlington died in 1753, when the title became extinct, and Burlington-house passed to the Duke of Devonshire. Several alterations

windows of the south front (See the Illustration), completed the Earl's design for this façade. Lord George Cavendish converted the riding-house and stables on the east side of the court-yard into a dwelling, as an appendage to the mansion, and built other stables behind the screen wall. His Lordship also rebuilt the mansion, except the front elevation and some rooms connected with it, maintaining throughout the alterations the decorative character of the preceding edifice. The same nobleman likewise restored the terrace and terrace-steps in the garden; and converted a narrow slip of ground on the west side of the house and garden into the "Burlington Arcade," built by Ware, in 1819: from the rental of which the Cavendish family are said to derive but £4000 a year, though the actual produce (from sub-leases) is stated to amount to £8640. On the east side of the gardens is the high range of buildings called "The Albany;" but all its windows are shut out from view of the gardens.

The state apartments of Burlington-house are on the first-floor. Proceeding eastward from the great staircase, they form a suite of six rooms, richly ornamented and gilt. The ceiling of the saloon was painted by Sir James Thornhill. The great staircase was painted for the Earl of Burlington by Marco Ricci and his uncle Sebastian; the same artists painted the ceilings of the state dining-room, and the south-east ante-room to the great drawing-room. Altogether, Burlington-house merited much of the praise applied to it in 1826—that it was "the only town residence really

fit or a British nobleman;" but since that period some noble additions have been made to the mansions of the metropolis. The edifice and grounds are said to occupy about eight acres. The south front of the house, which we have engraved, is 130 feet in extent, and the height of it is 48 feet. A ground-plan is given in Britton's "Public Buildings of London."

The entrance archway has considerable pretensions to grandeur. Its characteristics are thus summed up in the "Curiosities of London," lately published:—

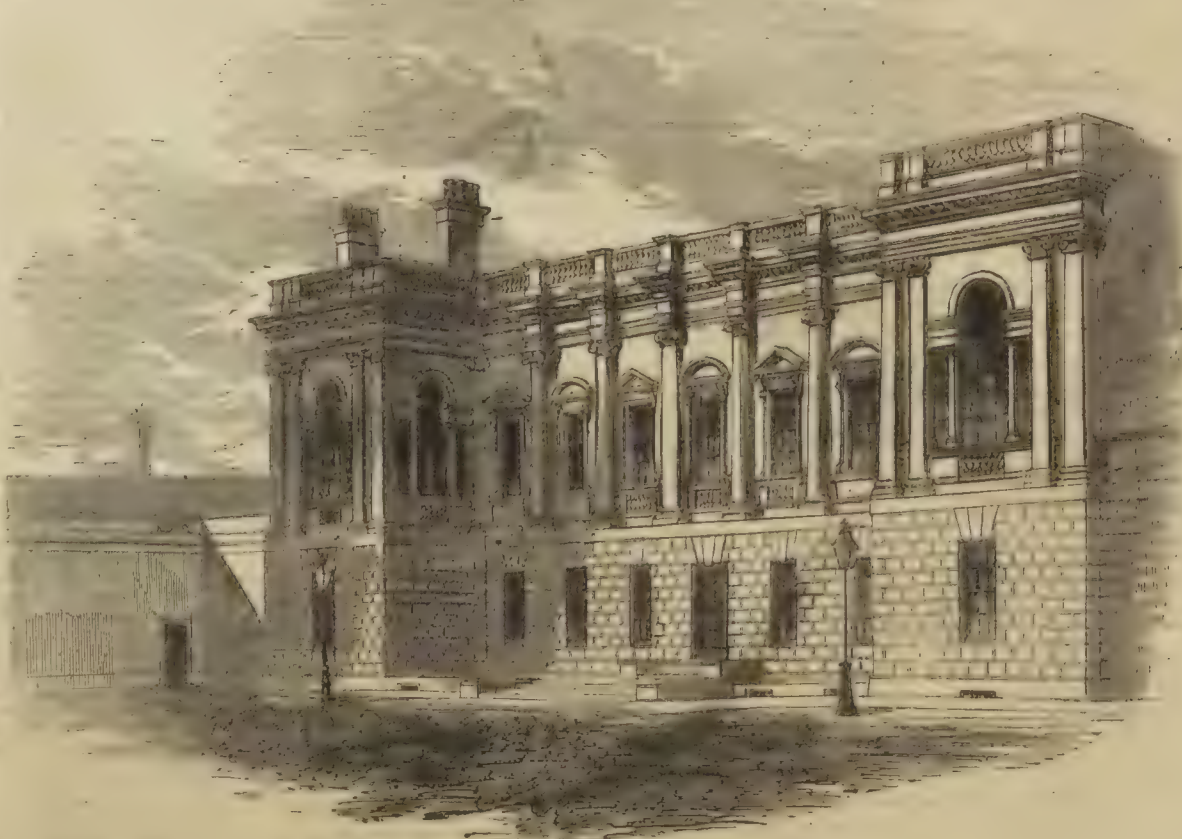
The archway has a lofty pediment, flanked by the supporters of the Burlington arms, and supported by four rusticated columns, coupled. It is commemorated by Hogarth in a caricature print (1731), inscribed "The Man or Taste, containing a View of Burlington Gate:" on the summit is Kent (served by Lord Burlington as a labourer), flourishing his palette and pencils over Michael Angelo and Raphael; lower down is Pope whitewashing the front, and bespattering the Duke of Chandos in the street. Ralph refers to the front as "the most expensive wall in England; the height wonderfully proportioned to the length, and the decorations both simple and magnificent; the grand entrance is elegant and beautiful; and, by covering the house entirely from the eye, gives pleasure and surprise, at the opening of the whole front with the area before it at once." Any passenger who has seen the mansion through the great gateway from the footpath may appreciate the above effect.



THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY, BURLINGTON-HOUSE.

were made in the interior, chiefly under the direction of Samuel Ware. The Duke of Portland, Prime Minister to George III., died in this mansion, in 1809, a few days after he had resigned the seals of office. In the western wing were temporarily deposited the Elgin Marbles, before they were removed to the British Museum. In 1814 White's Club gave here to the Allied Sovereigns, then in England, a grand ball, which cost £9489. Among the guests was Alexander, Emperor of Russia.

In 1815 Burlington-house was purchased of the Duke of Devonshire by his uncle, Lord George Cavendish, who repaired all those parts of the building erected by Lord Burlington; and, by raising the Venetian



BURLINGTON-HOUSE, SOUTH FRONT.



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HER MAJESTY'S BUCK-HOUNDS AT SALT-HILL.—"THE LAST DAY OF THE SEASON."—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.—(SEE PAGE 435)

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS,
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

SIR G. C. LEWIS belongs to a family who have adopted politics as a profession; but to a family who, at the same time, have worked for the prizes. We find that his father, the once well-known Thomas Frankland Lewis, was in office, like his son, but that his life was a career of wonderful public labour. He procured his Baronetcy from Sir R. Peel, and he was of a family (of Radnorshire) already sufficiently respectable to have obtained county position without that honour. He was member, successively, for Beaumaris, Ennis, and Radnorshire, and was always busy, in and out of the House of Commons. He was a "commissioner" of everything and of all sorts of inquiries, for twenty years. He was Secretary to the Treasury in 1827; was afterwards Vice-President of the Board of Trade; was then Treasurer to the Navy—a lucrative office now abolished; and from 1834 till 1839 he was the unpopular Chairman of the Poor-law Commission. We find that his son, now his successor in the Baronetcy, followed precisely the same career; and, with greater parts, has reached higher official honours. He was born in 1806, a date indicating the very gradual growth of his success—even his marriage into that family which has been pronounced "the handsomest family in Europe" not taking place till 1844. Sir George's University triumphs, however, were early. In 1828 he had taken, at Christchurch, a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics, and, generally, had become known as a distinguished young man. In 1831 he was called to the bar: it is so useful a thing, if the distinguished young man does not turn out a distinguished old man, to be (that favourite aversion of Mr. Henry Drummond) "a seven-years' barrister." In 1835 his political employments commenced. At that period the age of commissions was setting in with that severity which by degrees has ever since been extirpating the "local self-government" that is so favourable to the preservation of abuses. He began with a Commission of Inquiry into the Relief of the Poor in Ireland; and, soon after, or contemporaneously, he was a Commissioner of the famous Whig Inquiry into the Church of Ireland. The results of these investigations are recorded in historic Blue Books, which were references in the party politics of the day; but they are more usefully as well as, for Irish political students, more permanently conveyed in a book which the young Commissioner then published, and which served not only to display his peculiar ability in philosophical analysis of politics, but to obtain for him an excellent character, even in Ireland, as a Liberal.

In 1839 the young Mr. Lewis was appointed a member of that Poor-law Board (not quite the same as that now administering the Poor-law) over which his father so ably presided; and as the appointment was not political, we find that he was not disturbed in his seat by the crash of his patrons, the Whigs, in 1841, for he sat there till 1847, through Sir Robert Peel's great fiscal-revolutionary era. And during this time Mr. Lewis, probably not overworked, but sustaining his administrative fame, found opportunities for that literary leisure which an Oxford first-class man, however his manhood be employed, invariably sighs for; and the result was some review articles, and a book or two, which served—though none of them were of a very popular character—to spread the desirable impression that the humble Commissioner was capable of far greater things.

Shortly before the fall of Lord John Russell, in 1850, Mr. Lewis became

THE RIGHT HON. THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., M.P.
FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY KILBURN.



prime of his life, was relegated to political philosophy. But it was not to be for long. Various eminent men were left out at that general election, like Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Horsman; but able men happen in our days to be scarce; and they all, picked up by alert constituencies, rapidly reappeared in their places. Mr. Lewis was the last. He contested various places between 1851 and 1853, as seats became vacant, but without success; and he had to wait till 1854 to achieve at the same time the Baronetcy and the seat his father's death vacated. He sits then now for the Radnor district.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. C. Lewis must, so far, be considered as successful. That the first Budget of Sir G. C. Lewis is a good one, and the Budget of a sound statesman, we must infer from the fact that it is passing with a speed which is miraculous, considering that it imposes new taxes. Besides this, the Newspaper-stamp Bill—read a third time on Thursday night in the House of Commons, and soon, we expect, to become law—will give Sir G. C. Lewis a position of popularity.

Of the literary works of this accomplished gentleman it is not necessary here to speak: his position in the literary world is illustrated in the circumstance that he was for some time editor of the *Edinburgh Review*—which is one of the Great Pro-consulates created by the Messrs. Longman in the Republic of Letters. Of the five or six works produced by Sir G. C. Lewis, the majority are purely philosophical, addressed to a very limited class. His last, "An Enquiry into the Credibility of early Roman History," a book at all events most memorable as evidencing that a busy bureaucrat can compete, in classical learning, with the insanest of the scholarly German professors, in such a book as one can only expect to find in a library looking out on an Oxford quadrangle, and as one does not read when there. But one of his works—we believe his first—entitled "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," is of a character which, were it in an available form, would recommend it to all classes: it is admirably original, profound, and yet practical as applicable to ordinary political conversation; and political students should not overlook it. This book was published (in 1832) by Fellowes, Ludgate-street. The later books of the right hon. gentleman are published by the house of Parker and Son.

THE GUN-WHARF AT PORTSMOUTH.

The scene illustrated in the accompanying Engraving may be characterised as one of our great reserves for the efficient progress of the war. The Wharf is a large area of ground, partly in Portsea, and partly in Portsmouth; for it fronts the harbour opposite the junction of those towns. Here are the Ordnance Department of the Navy—the guns and other weapons offensive and defensive employed on shipboard. That the supply of guns for the Navy is an important matter may be made clear by the following enumeration of guns for a first-rate:—On the lower deck, four guns, each 68-pounds—that is, capable of throwing a ball weighing 68 lbs.—and twenty-eight 32-pounds; on the middle deck, four 68 and thirty 32 pounds; on the main-deck, thirty-four 32-pounds; but lighter guns on the quarter-deck—sixteen 32-pound carronades; on the fore-castle, four 32-pound carronades: making 120 in all.

The number of the cannon and cannon-balls on the Gun-Wharf is truly astonishing. Range after range meets the eye, every gun being placed in exact parallelism with the rest. These guns comprise, not only new ones for ships yet to be built, but the guns belonging to ships now laid up in ordinary. In the latter case, each ship's guns are ranged by themselves, with the name of the ship painted on the first gun of each parcel. Some of these guns are of such vast size and thickness as to weigh sixty hundredweight each. We acknowledge with much pleasure the courtesy of Mr. Steward, the head of the above Department, in permitting our Artist to sketch this interesting scene.



THE GUN-WHARF, AT PORTSMOUTH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE announcement of the Emperor's final decision to abandon the Crimean expedition is generally hailed with satisfaction here. The measure was never a popular one—the dangerous possibilities to which his person, and, in consequence, the nation, was exposed kept up a constant feeling of uneasiness—an uneasiness which the knowledge of his activity and courage even increased; these qualities rendering it beyond a doubt that no regard for his personal safety would prevent him exposing himself wherever an occasion that seemed to render his presence desirable should present itself. It is said that the persuasions of M. de Persigny have been chiefly instrumental in influencing the Emperor's decision; but an intimate knowledge of Louis Napoleon's character, which is one peculiarly averse to accepting private counsel, induces us to put little faith in this statement, and to believe that his own view of the question, infinitely more than the representations of those about him, has led to his present determination.

The excitement caused by the late attempt on the Emperor's life has by no means subsided, and every fresh detail on the subject is eagerly listened to. A friend of ours, who was walking with an acquaintance, was so close to the intended assassin at the moment he fired as to be able to note the whole details of the event. The face of the Emperor, he states, expressed not the slightest alarm, but extreme astonishment; this expression, however, quickly subsided, and his countenance resumed its usual calm, as he continued his route, amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" The friend who accompanied our informant was one of the first to rush on the assassin, and strike him with his cane. Had not the authorities interposed, the man would probably have met a summary punishment from the hands of the crowd. When, at the arrival of the Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne, whither he proceeded to join the Empress, her Majesty learned the danger from which he had escaped, she burst into tears, which it was some time before she found the possibility of controlling. At the theatre the reception given to the Imperial pair was most rapturous; and during the whole of their presence in the house the Boulevard was crowded with thousands of persons waiting to hail their entrance and departure.

It is reported that the Emperor purposes making an excursion to Lyons, to visit the Camp de Sathonay.

Extreme disappointment and inconvenience have resulted, more especially to the foreign exhibitors, from the delay of the opening of the Palais de l'Industrie. There seems but little likelihood at the period now named for its taking place, the 15th instant, it will be in readiness for the ceremony. Hardly any of the cases of merchandise are yet beginning to be unpacked, and a part of the flooring of the building which had to be taken up is not yet relaid. The English section is much further advanced than any other in the whole Exhibition. The space allotted to Belgian produce is, owing to its extent and importance, extremely considerable; it is said that this country will figure among the principal exhibitors; in the article of linen it is especially remarkable.

In a few days the Cercle de l'Exposition, established in the Hôtel d'Osmond, Rue basse du Remparts, opposite the Boulevard entrance of the Rue de la Paix, is about to be opened, with every provision for the luxury and comfort of its guests. Among the names of its founders are the well-known ones of Méry (the poet and litterateur), Dantan (the sculptor), Adam (the composer), Léon Gozlan, Henri Hertz, Vicomte de Ruolz, Comte Avigdor, &c. The Viscomte de Lespine is President of the Club. In addition to some of the finest salons in Paris, the Hôtel d'Osmond possesses a beautiful garden, where visitors can dine in the open air. The terms of subscription will be 200 francs for the season, and 60 francs a month. Persons can even subscribe for a fortnight at a proportionate rate.

We are this week rich in literary news for the edification of our readers. A certain number of the members of the Académie have united in the intention of carrying out a *Revue*, to treat of their religious, political, and philosophical views. For this purpose they have selected the *Correspondant*, a monthly journal already existing during the last twelve years, having been founded in 1843 by the Abbé de Cazales and the Comte de Montalembert. It is now to be principally conducted by the latter, with the aid of MM. de Falloux, de Salvandy, de Vatimesnil, Berryer, and Albert de Broglie. The establishment of another *Revue*, belonging to the Government department, has been contemplated, with the view of counterbalancing the influence of the literary and philosophical publications of the day. With this work were associated the names of Prosper Mérimée, Théophile Gautier, Sainte-Beuve, De Cormenin, Méry, Troplong (President of the Senate), A. de la Guéronnière, Granier de Cassagnac, and Louis Venillot. The plan has, for the moment, been abandoned, but not forgotten, and will, it is highly probable, be later again taken into consideration. M. de Lamartine announces that, on the completion of his fourth volume of his "History of Turkey," he intends taking a year of total repose, and attending only to the cultivation of his property in Burgundy. The health of the illustrious poet and historian, who for some time has been in the habit of devoting fourteen hours a day to his literary labours, renders this retreat indispensable. It is calculated that since the year 1845 M. de Lamartine has published, in the form of books and of articles of various periodicals, as many as forty-seven new volumes, besides a new edition of his former works; the whole producing a sum of about thirteen hundred thousand francs (£52,000). A work of Victor Hugo, "Contemplations," is just completed, and will shortly appear. M. Proudhon has produced a book entitled "Considérations sur l'Exploitation des Chemins de Fer." The volume, which has produced a considerable sensation in the capitalist and financial class, tends to the suppression of companies, and the placing of all the new lines in the hands of Government. Finally, M. Enfantin, of St. Simonian reputation, has put the finishing touch to what is said to be a most remarkable brochure on the Isthmus of Suez. In his voyage in Egypt M. Enfantin carefully studied the question on the spot, and appears even to have discovered the traces of the canal of the Red Sea, cut by the Ptolemies, and filled up by the Kalif Almanzor.

We are happy to learn that Rossini is convalescent from his alarming illness; and, by the advice of his physicians, who desire amusement and change of air, he proposes leaving Florence and coming to Paris. By a singular caprice the illustrious *maestro* refuses to adopt steam in any form to shorten his voyage, and insists upon performing the whole route *en voiture*—a process which, independently of the discomfort, will occupy nearly a month.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE CITY.—A great public demonstration is to take place in the City to-day, at a public meeting to be held at the London Tavern, on the subject of administrative reform free from party complexion. A circular has been widely distributed amongst the bankers, merchants, and traders, in which reference is made to the dangers and disgrace to which our national name and national position have been subjected by our inefficient and irresponsible system of administration, and the unbusiness-like management of every department of the State. For so important an object it is thought that the majority of the constituencies—setting aside, for the time, all party and personal considerations—will readily associate themselves in London.

"INSPIRING BOLD JOHN BARLEYCORN."—The men go to the trenches in high spirits now, as Mr. Tower and Mr. Egerton, the administrators of the Government, have just announced that the British army is now in a position to take the offensive. They were comfortably covered with a heavy blanket, and there was a tremendous fire of shot and shell, and off fairly and lightly to the smoke, and

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

ALTHOUGH there is every reason to believe that Government must have received intelligence from the Camp up to the latest period, nothing is allowed to transpire on the subject; and therefore it is inferred that nothing decisive has been accomplished. Our latest news from Sebastopol is still received via St. Petersburg and Berlin. For the following meagre items we are indebted to that channel:—

Berlin, Thursday, May 3.

A despatch dated St. Petersburg, May 2, has been received here. Under date of Sebastopol, evening of the 23rd of April, it has the following:—

"The fire of the enemy is moderate.
"Their approaches progress slowly.
"We have erected, at 100 yards from Bastion No. 4, a row of rifle-pits, which have served to form a continuous trench of communication."

In addition to this we have letters from the Camp, which bring down the history of the bombardment to the 21st of April, at which time the firing had very much diminished, owing probably to the want of shot and shells, the consumption of these articles having been on a very large scale. Some idea of the nature of our bombardment may be formed from the fact that during the first six days of it the English trenches alone fired away between 16,000 and 17,000 32 and 68 pounder shot and shell, 7800 15-inch shell, and 4500 10-inch shell; making in all about 2200 tons of shot and 500 tons of powder already expended. The English trenches mount 154 guns and mortars, the French 225 ditto; so that between English and French there were used during the week's bombardment about 6000 tons of shot and shell, and some 1500 or 1600 tons of powder. At this rate no one could be surprised at the falling off in the firing. The difficulty of forwarding shot and shell to the Camp appears to be still an obstacle to our keeping up the bombardment long enough without intermission. The railway has been of great service, but it stops short of the distance required. On the 16th the *Triton* arrived at Malakoff in great haste with shot and shell, but when it came into harbour the captain was told that all his labour was useless, as the accumulation of shot and shell at the Kadiki terminus was greater than the men could carry away.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a despatch from General Canrobert, dated 16th April, giving an account of the operations of the 13th and 14th, to take possession of the ground upon which the engineers were to make their approaches towards the central bastion. The engineers were enabled to complete their levels. A new parallel was formed. The loss incurred was 40 killed and 117 wounded. The operation to form a new trench at half distance between the third parallel and the salient of the Flagstaff Bastion succeeded very well; on the side of the Malakoff Tower the superiority of the French artillery was also maintained, but without silencing that of the enemy, except in two works of counter-approach on the side of Carrening Bay. The garrison has suffered considerable losses, and the artillerymen of the Russian Navy have suffered especially. The Central and Flagstaff Bastions are seriously damaged. General Bizot, Commander of the Engineers, has died of wounds he received in the trenches.

By the *Simois* steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, we learn that on the 21st the Russians had abandoned the Carrening Batteries, and that the Flagstaff and Southern Forts and the Malakoff Tower were reduced to silence. On the 19th the Russians attempted several sorties, all of which were repulsed. On the 20th Omer Pacha, Lord Raglan, and the French General Morris, made a strong reconnaissance with 12,000 men in the direction of Baidar; but the Russians did not venture to meet them. On the 21st Iskender Bey made a reconnaissance with no better result. The chief seems to be that the Russians wish to draw the Allies out so far as to enable General Liprandi to attack them under favourable circumstances. Others affirm that Liprandi's army is much smaller than has been reported. If the report of a Polish deserter may be relied on, the Russians were so much afraid of his being outnumbered by the Allies, in an attack which they were told was to take place on Easter Sunday, that every available man was sent out of Sebastopol to his aid; and when we opened fire on the following morning they had only 8000 men in the place. If this be true, it accounts for their silence and for their surprise. For two days they were working might and main to get their men back from Liprandi's army to the town again, where, it is said, they have now 28,000 men. The deserter says, "the place is a perfect hell."

The *Invalide Russe* gives the following particulars of the Russian loss at Sebastopol, from the 9th to the 15th of April:—Killed, 11 officers and 587 sous-officiers and soldiers; wounded 55 officers and 2372 sous-officiers and soldiers. Between 3000 and 4000 killed and wounded in six days was a very severe loss; and Prince Gortschakoff's report on the 19th conveys the impression that the casualties were not much less numerous up to that date.

The first detachment of Piedmontese troops arrived at Constantinople on the 21st. The French Camp at Maslak was occupied by 20,000 men, and it is expected that their numbers will be increased to 30,000.

The following letter from a private Correspondent speaks encouragingly regarding the siege:—

(From our own Artist.)

CAMP NEAR SEBASTOPOL, April 20.

I enclose two Sketches of Sebastopol—one from the left, *Maison d'Observation*, or *Maison Blanche*, as it is sometimes called. At the end of the house, just above the garden wall, may be seen the Telegraph. I also send a View of the Town, from our right near the Victoria redoubt, a little to the left of Inkerman. To the extreme left is represented an explosion of a powder-magazine, which unfortunately occurred when I was making my sketch: two men were killed, and nine or ten wounded. Six thousand Turks, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and our cavalry, went out yesterday on a reconnaissance; but, I believe, nothing important resulted from it. The firing has slackened very much for the last week; but, I am happy to say, we are pushing on the advanced batteries very vigorously. These works, both French and English, will be armed with much heavier guns; and in about a week or ten days we shall begin again in earnest. Last night we attacked two rifle-pits in our advance. We took them; but the second, which was seventy yards in advance, and quite under the Redan, was obliged to be abandoned. We, however, retained the first, but with I am sorry to say, the loss of several officers, and about 100 men killed and wounded—Colonel Egerton, of the 77th, killed; Captain Owen so severely wounded that he had to have his leg amputated. The weather is again most beautiful.

(Next week we shall engrave our Artist's two Sketches.)

AMERICA.

The Mail steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

A good deal of excitement prevailed throughout the Union, owing to the relations of the United States with Spain, with regard to Cuba. Commodore Macaulay was about to leave Philadelphia, with the home squadron for Cuba, in order to check the boarding of American vessels by Spanish cruisers. The French Legation is reported to have informed the Administration at Washington that, should hostilities commence between Spain and the United States, France would promptly succour the former. Important advices are reported by the Government at Washington, but their contents had not transpired.

Of the six persons arrested in Philadelphia, charged with recruiting for the British service, two have been discharged, two held to bail in 1000 dollars to answer, and two remain to be disposed of by the United States Commissioner.

A resolution emendatory of the Constitution, allowing negroes the right of suffrage, has been adopted by the Legislature at Albany, by a majority of nearly two to one.

The New York papers contain a thrilling account of the sufferings of the captain and crew of the ship *William Laytin*, from New York for Antwerp, which was wrecked in a severe gale, which commenced on the 20th of February and lasted several days. The unfortunate fellows passed six days and nights on the wreck, without a drop of water, or anything to eat, save a rat, which was found swimming near them, when they were picked up by the barque *Sylph*, for Guadalupe, and brought into St. Peter's, Newfoundland.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The most important piece of intelligence that has reached Bombay from the North-West Frontier lately is the meeting of Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan, the son and Ambassador of Dost Mohammed, with Mr. Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. Mr. Lawrence reached Peshawar on the 11th of March, and waited there some days for the Sirdar. This unexpected delay in the arrival of the Afghan Chief gave rise to various rumours at Peshawar, and it was at last currently reported that he had been stopped in the pass by the Khyberes, plundered of the presents he

was bringing for Mr. Lawrence, and sent back to Jellalabad, the mountaineers declaring that they would not permit the Dost to enter into a treaty with the Keringhee Kafir. However, all fears, so far at least as regarded the compulsory return of the Embassy to Afghanistan, were set at rest by the appearance on the 17th of March of Hyder Khan and his retinue at Hurree Singh's outpost, a spot just within our boundary, and close to Jumrood, a town near the eastern end of the Khyber. On the morning of the 19th his interview with Mr. Lawrence took place. The result of the conference is not yet known, but every confidence is placed in the sincerity of the Dost, and no doubt is entertained of a favourable result.

Meanwhile the Peshawar frontier continues in a very disturbed state. Operations have been undertaken against the Bussee Khel in revenge for their murderous attack on Lieutenant Hamilton's workmen at Budebeer. It is not easy to get at these tribes in their mountain fastnesses, but on two occasions some loss has been inflicted on them in men and cattle. On the 23rd of February Lieutenant Tyrwhitt, commanding a fort near the mouth of the Kohat Pass, about twenty miles from Peshawar, made a spirited dash into the hills with some fifty of the 14th Irregular Cavalry and as many sepoy of the 9th Native Infantry, and, taking the Bussee Khel by surprise, burnt several villages and wounded some half-dozen of the enemy. The alarm soon spreading Mr. Tyrwhitt retired in good order; the mountaineers, though far superior in number, never daring to close with him. On another occasion a foray was made by a small force commanded by Major Eld, of the 9th Native Infantry, under the direction of Captain James, the Deputy Commissioner, which, by lying in ambush all night in a deep nullah, captured, and returned in triumph with upwards of 1000 head of cattle. These skirmishes, however, though sufficiently exasperating to both parties, do little or nothing towards permanently quieting the frontier; but a force has been assembled at Peshawar from which great things are expected. It has been placed under the command of Colonel Craigie, and consists of four mountain train guns, with a company of Artillery, the 20th Native Infantry, four companies of the 4th and three of the 9th, and one squadron of the 16th Irregular Cavalry.

In Cashmere the disagreements between Gholab Singh and his nephew, Juvahir Singh, are reported to have led to several passages of arms between the parties. Juvahir Singh is at Lahore, for the purpose, it is supposed, of consulting the British authorities.

The steam-frigate *Ajdaha*, from Bushire, had arrived, after conveying thither from Suez Mr. Murray, our new Ambassador to Persia. The news she brings is important. It is probable that amicable relations will not much longer be maintained between the British and the Court of Teheran. The Shah makes no secret of his preference for an alliance with Russia, which offers him protection, indemnity, and aggrandisement; and which, moreover, has a considerable force upon his frontier. Mr. Murray lingered at Bagdad—having chosen that route rather than the more exposed one by Isfahan and Shiraz, which was obstructed by snow—for several days, hoping to hear of some decided success in the Crimea, with which to counteract the influence of the very astute diplomatist who represents Russia at Teheran. Disappointed in this hope, he quitted Bagdad for the Persian capital on the 19th of March. Meanwhile alterations were daily becoming more bitter, and the estrangement more complete, between the Shah and our Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Thomson; and on the day the *Ajdaha* sailed a rumour was current that the British flag was struck at Teheran.

Mr. Murray had been received by the Turks with salutes and other marks of honour. But the Persian nobleman who commands the part of the coast near Bushire, instead of himself meeting our Ambassador on his landing, merely sent his son, with a request that Mr. Murray would accompany him to his—the Governor's—tent. This offer was declined as an intentional slight, of which the Governor's subsequent intentions have not removed the effect.

Affairs at Canton look more settled: at least for the time the rebels have been driven away from the city. The blockade has been put a stop to; and, by a combined movement of the Imperial soldiers and the people, Canton and the forts in its neighbourhood have been freed from the insurgents. On the 6th of March the rebels at Blenheim Reach were taken by surprise, fled precipitately in boats down the river, and for the most part escaped—the Imperialists being but too well pleased to regain possession of the forts. The other strongholds of the insurgents also fell into the hands of the Imperialists, who are reported to have effected their object by buying up the ringleaders. The Imperialists have made a shocking use of their triumph. The place of execution has been a vast carnage-field, where hundreds have daily been put to death, in the hope of striking terror into the minds of the population.

At Shanghai, also, the Imperialists have succeeded in recapturing the city, followed by frightful atrocities in revenge for opposing the Imperial rule. Beyond the mere fact of the capture of the city, little more is known with certainty; but all accounts agree in representing the foul atrocities committed by the Mandarins. Nearly 500 prisoners have been put to death, and some were tortured in the most frightful manner before being put out of the way. Some of the rebel chiefs succeeded in escaping, but the greater number of the ringleaders fell into the hands of the Imperialists.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JAMES, THIRD VISCOUNT LIFFORD.

THIS nobleman died at Brighton on the 22nd ult., aged seventy-one. He was the eldest son of James, second Viscount Lifford, and grandson of Lord Chancellor James Hewitt, on whom the Barony and Viscounty of Lifford were successively conferred. Lord Lifford was born 20th August, 1783, and completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1804. He was author of a work "Ireland and the Irish Church." His Lordship married, 15th April, 1809, Mary Ann, eighth daughter of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden; and leaves two sons and three daughters—viz., James, now fourth Viscount Lifford; John James; Alicia-Anne, married in 1841 to Sir Edwin Pearson; Susan, and Anne-Georgiana.

SIR HENRY PYNNE.

Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, Major-General in the Portuguese service, and Knight Commander of several foreign orders, died in London on the 25th ult. During the late war he served in Sicily; and throughout the Peninsular campaigns under the Duke of Wellington—first in H.M. 82nd Regiment, and subsequently in command of the 18th Portuguese Regiment of Infantry, at the head of which he was severely wounded in the Battle of the Pyrenees. For his distinguished services he was rewarded with the Command Medal and two clasps, and the War Medal and five clasps.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., P.C., late M.P. for Radnor, £14,000 personalty. The Ven. Archdeacon Hare, £10,000. The Rev. R. Phelps, Vicar of Yeovil, £20,000. George Sheddin, Esq., East Cowes and Bedford-square, £160,000. Robert Barclay Fox, Esq., of Cornwall and Egypt, merchant, personalty in England £45,000; and has left legacies to the Peace Society, Peace Congress, British and Foreign Bible Society, and to several institutions at Falmouth and Penryn.

THE IMPERIAL REVIEW AT BOULOGNE.—In our Journal of last week it was erroneously stated that the Review took place in front of the Marine Hotel, whereas the Hotel was du Pavillon Imperial.

HARMONIC UNION.—Handel's "Acis and Galatea" is to be performed at the Hanover-square Rooms next Wednesday, when W. Sterndale Bennett's overture "Niade" and Beethoven's magnificent Sinfonia in A will also be included in the programme. The additional accompaniments by Mozart to "Acis and Galatea," which created so much interest when introduced by the society for the first time in England last season, will again be played. Madame Rudersdorf, Mr. Miranda, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Weiss, are announced as principal vocalists; Herr Molique and Mr. Blagrove filling their accustomed posts of conductor and leader.

SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held on Friday (last week), at the Town Hall, Chertsey—Colonel C.B. Challoner, Vice-President, in the chair. The Rev. W. A. Wood, M.A., of Chertsey, read a paper upon "An Anglo-Saxon grant of land made by Alfred the Great to Chertsey Abbey." Thanks were then voted to the gentlemen who had read the above papers. A vote of thanks was also passed to the chairman. The members and their friends then visited Cowley-house, the residence of Cowley, the poet. The site of the abbey was also visited by a numerous circle, who offered their conjectures as to the date of some stone coffins which had been exposed by excavation. At five o'clock a party of about 200 sat down to a collation at the Crown Inn, Chertsey.

A GOOD COAL FIRE.—Accounts from America state that a coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1847, is likely to be soon extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 50 feet wide, 200 deep, and equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.



CAMP OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE, NEAR SEBASTOPOL.



GREEN-HILL BATTERY.

SPOT-HILL.

LONG 32-POUNDER.

FORT CONSTANTINE.

THE BEGAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ADVANCED TRENCHES.

ADVANCED TRENCHES.

COVERED WAY TO GORDON'S BATTERY.

GORDON'S BATTERY.

THE CAMP OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

ONE of the first places which strangers inquire after, on arriving at Balaklava, is the Sailors' Encampment. Sanitary commissioners and travellers in search of the picturesque, naval and military amateurs—all are anxious to take a view at Jack's environment in the Crimea. Never was the superior training of a life at sea over one in barracks for enabling men to manage for themselves more visible than in a comparison of the Naval Brigade near Sebastopol with the generality of the soldiers. Some rather striking facts on that head were elicited by the Sebastopol Committee on Monday last. Commodore Hillyar, of the *Agamemnon*, having been examined as to the condition of the Naval Brigade, gave the following evidence:—

The brigade consisted of 1400 men. They were always much better off than the troops, both in the absence of sickness and the more plentiful and regular supply of provisions. Their Camp was six miles from Balaklava. They were supplied from a store-ship, made of an old transport that was dismantled in the storm of November. They at first carried their provisions up to the Camp in arabas and carts; but when the roads became impassable they were carried up by the men. In the first three months they had very little fresh meat and no vegetables. On an average the men were three nights in bed and one out. Their meals were cooked by an arrangement among the messes themselves, so that when the men returned from the trenches they found their dinners or suppers ready cooked for them. The brigade supplied men for the trenches when required, and on the whole they had as hard manual labour as the troops, but not to such an amount. In consequence of using too much salt provisions there was a good deal of scurvy among the sailors; but in December they were better supplied with fresh meat, and obtained a large quantity of oranges. From that time they had been liberally supplied both with fresh meat and vegetables. The greatest number of men the brigade ever had in the hospital was from forty to sixty—the last number when the cholera prevailed. The number of sick afterwards gradually lessened.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE Panoramic View of the Bombardment which our Artist has given this week is taken from a hill about half a mile in front, and a little to the left, of Cathcart's Hill, extending from Gordon's Battery to the left attack, occupied by the French. The group of spectators in the centre are evidently trying to ascertain what progress the Allies are making in the work of destruction. At a short distance on the left lies the Redan fortress, from which a dense smoke ascends, concealing every object in that neighbourhood. To the extreme left lies the fleet of the Allies, ready to co-operate with the land forces whenever the signal is given. A letter from the Camp, dated April 14, describes the town as seen from some point not far from the one chosen by our Artist:—

In the foreground, all the irregularities of surface, all the inlets and deep bays in the roadstead of Sebastopol, and the salient points of the fortifications on its shores, were shown with wonderful distinctness by the contrast of intense lights and shadows of corresponding depth. The sides of the winding ravines, the batteries, the redoubts on the hills, the higher buildings of the town, more especially the metal dome of the large structure near the Admiralty Harbour, the white tents of the encampment on the north side of the roadstead above the site of the Ahtiar ruins, the North Fort itself with its many and intricate approaches—all stood forth with startling vividness. It had something of the effect produced by the sudden burst of day, which, almost without gradation, follows the night in certain regions of the tropics. The swelling globes and rapidly expanding volumes of smoke evolved from the batteries—the fleecy clouds as they drifted away, the small cloudlets high in the air, with their loose vapoury pendants, remnants of shells which had burst short of their mark—became for a time dyed with the prevailing tint. On the left, the Allied fleet of line-of-battle ships and steamers was majestically moving on in line toward the great object of attack. Seen from a distance, without any spread of canvas, their hulls darkened in shadow, and to all appearance creeping on but slowly, the ships made but little show of the energy and power with which they were invested; yet it was impossible to see them and not think with emotion of the errand on which they were bound, and on some of its probable consequences. Presently the sun altogether escaped from the line of cloud above, and shone forth in full blaze. The whole fleet became enveloped in a luminous haze, so radiant that the ships themselves were almost lost to view. The landscape, far and wide, glowed and sparkled in the bright dazzling sunlight.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 6.—4th Sunday after Easter. Battle of Prague, 1757.
MONDAY, 7.—Richard Cumberland, dramatist, died, 1811.
TUESDAY, 8.—Easter Term ends.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828.
THURSDAY, 10.—Theatrical Performances first licensed, 1574.
FRIDAY, 11.—Earl of Chatham died, 1778.
SATURDAY, 12.—Lord Strafford beheaded, 1641.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 31	4 52	5 15	5 37	6 5	6 26	7 7
7 7	7 43	8 27	9 13	9 55	10 23	11 10

MADAME PUZZI'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 21, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, when she will be assisted by many Eminent Artists. Full particulars to be duly announced.

MR. ALFRED MELLON respectfully announces that his SECOND GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at St. MARTIN'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7th, to commence at Eight; on which occasion Signor Bottesini will make his first appearance in England these three years, and perform a new Concerto on the Contra-Basso. Vocalists: Mdlle. Louise Cellini and Mr. Sims Reeves. Pianist, Mr. F. E. Bache. Leader, Mr. Salton. The band will consist of fifty of the finest living instrumentalists, and will perform during the evening Mendelssohn's celebrated Symphony in A Minor; also Overtures by Beethoven, Weber, Auber, &c. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6s., 7s., 8s., to be had of Mr. Mellon, 134, Long-acre; Cramer and Beale, 201, Regent-street; St. Martin's Hall; and the principal Music-shops.

THE ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—WAR in the CRIMEA, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9.10; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.10. LIFE IN POMPEII, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.10; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9.10. Daily: The Grand Organ, at 12.45, 3, and 8.50. The Pyrenean Mountaineers, at 1.40 and 8. The Grand Electrical Machine, at 3.40 and 8.20. The Luminous and Chromatic Fountain, at 4.55 and 9.55. Model of Ancient Jerusalem explained between 12 and 3. Lectures and Demonstrations as usual. Doors open Morning, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children, half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—THE PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the Public on MONDAYS, at 9.0 a.m.; and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 10.0 a.m., on which days the admission is 1s.; and on SATURDAYS, at Noon, when the admission is 5s.; and close each day at 7 p.m. Tickets of admission, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London-Bridge Terminus, and at the several Agents' in London. Trains run to the Crystal Palace Station at 8.5 a.m., and every half-hour from 9.10 a.m. up to 4.10 p.m.; and at 4.25, 4.50, 5.25, 5.50, 6.50, and 7.5 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace Station up to 8.10 p.m.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will dispatch the following fast-sailing A 1 Clipper SHIPS at the dates named as under:—

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	Docks.	To Sail.
Matilda Wattenbach	1300	J. C. Clare	Calcutta	London ..	May 7
Stuart Wortley	890	J. Simpson	Bombay	E. India	May 23
G. W. Bourne	721	W. H. Harding	Madras	St. Kath.	May 6
Planet	443	W. P. Buckham	Hong-Kong & Shanghai	London ..	May 27
Kensington	900	W. King	Port Phillip ..	London ..	May 15
Granite City	807	W. Leask	Sydney	London ..	May 12
Aallator	504	Richard Pill	Geelong	London ..	May 15
Roehampton	489	Robert Bradshaw	Cape of Good Hope	London ..	May 25
Metoor	370	J. Brodie	Cape of Good Hope	London ..	June 5
Sea Queen	415	W. Rowe	Adelaide	St. Kath.	May 16

These Ships have been selected specially for their high-class and fast-sailing qualities, and will be found well worth the attention of Shippers and Passengers.—W. O. YOUNG, 54, Cross-street, Manchester; 19, Dale-street, Liverpool; and Sun-court, Cornhill, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1855.

LOUIS NAPOLEON had scarcely returned to his own country before his life was assailed by an assassin—an Italian refugee—a man who has had an asylum in England; and we are at once made aware that men of his stamp can only have been prevented by respect for the sanctity of the asylum they enjoyed from making such attempts on his life, had they found an opportunity, while he was visiting the Queen. We may, as a nation, therefore, be grateful that the natural result of the national kindness

and protection granted to refugees imposed such a restraint on them as to keep entirely away from us the chance even of our being stained by any similar atrocious attempt. Now that it has been made, and we see the class of men who made it, we at once become sensible of the possible risk Louis Napoleon ran even here. Now, we cannot do otherwise than warmly approve of the precautions taken by our Government, unknown—probably, to the Emperor, who fearlessly braves all danger—to provide for his safety, though at the time they were supposed by some persons to be unnecessary. Had such an attempt been made here, though unsuccessful, it would have subjected us to endless reproaches. We may believe with the Emperor, who declares "he fears nothing from the attempts of assassins;" that "there are existences which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence;" that "he has yet a great mission to fulfil," and "till it be fulfilled he runs no danger;" but, whatever may be our faith, we can have no *a priori* knowledge who has such a mission to fulfil, and we must act according to the maxims of prudence rather than according to a faith, however fervent, without knowledge. By this event all the precautions of our Government are amply justified. Whatever opinions we may form as to the permanency of the laws which dictate the course of society, and as to the insignificance of any individual whose sphere of operation is extremely limited, in relation to the whole of society, no one can doubt that the life of Louis Napoleon has a great European value. Had the bullet of the assassin reached its mark—and it was deliberately and well aimed—it would have created considerable disturbances in Europe. The parties and factions in France, released from the powerful hand which has firmly wielded the national power voluntarily entrusted to it, and the parties and factions in Italy—awed in a great measure by the same strong will—would have burst into new life, and to the war with Russia we might have seen added an intestine war in the West of Europe. We are made aware of the great danger we have escaped by our present safety. The life of the Emperor—strange as this may now seem—is not only the guarantee of the alliance between England and France, but of the tranquillity of Europe. When such probable effects are brought under our notice we may adopt his faith. He is fulfilling a great mission, on which the social peace of Europe and the progress of civilisation mainly depend; and we may believe with him and hope with him that, having such a great mission to fulfil, his life cannot be in danger. Congratulatory addresses from many quarters show how general has been the alarm occasioned by the attempt, and how deep is the interest taken in the preservation of his life. He was expected to bring war in his train, and he has become the guardian of the general tranquillity, whose life nations are anxious to preserve.

Perhaps in consequence of this attack, but perhaps in consequence of the condition of the army before Sebastopol, the Emperor has yielded, we are informed, to the advice of his counsellors, and given up the intention of going to the Crimea. Partly on this account the Funds at Paris rose considerably on Wednesday; but more, we believe, on account of a report, which gains confidence, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has formed a decided opinion in favour of the proposition made by Austria for restoring peace, and has brought the Emperor over to his opinion. The latter part of the statement is, however, more doubted than the former. Should it turn out to be correct, England, however reluctant, will probably adhere to the same terms. There is no doubt, we believe, that they will be accepted by Russia. An opinion accordingly that France and England will agree to the new proposition is at least prevalent, and gives firmness to our own Stock Market.

On this day a great meeting, called by thirty-seven of the influential men of the City, of all political parties, is to be held, to assert that "the true remedy for the system of maladministration, which has caused so lamentable a sacrifice of labour, money, and human life, is to be sought in the introduction of enlarged experience and practical ability into the service of the State." As this is just now a most interesting subject, and as the meeting is likely to give a direction to public meetings and public opinion throughout the country, it is very desirable that the proceedings should be carefully considered and carefully conducted. The movers properly disclaim "every desire of excluding the aristocratic classes from participating in the councils of the State;" but they protest "against the pretensions of any section of the community to monopolise the functions of administration." Such a resolution will meet with almost universal support; but, moved by one class of men, it may be considered, however erroneously, as an attack on another class—the aristocracy. This is not the object. It is desired more, we believe, to introduce into the administration of public affairs the principle which makes usefulness successful, than substitute the men who carry on business for any other class. The emoluments of successful business are, in fact, greater than the State—to serve which is peculiarly honourable—is required to give for the highest talents which it employs; and men bred up to business, whom, from their success, we should think worthy of trust, would not accept office under the State.

What is required, therefore, is far less a change of men than a change in the principles on which men reach office and continue in office. In private life no man succeeds who does not deserve the confidence of the bulk of the persons with whom he has business to transact. Every one has many competitors; and, to succeed, every man must be zealous and diligent in his calling, as well as trustworthy. His reward or his success depends on his own exertions, and those who employ him or do business with him. In administration all these things are reversed. A man is appointed to an office by favour or by affection, and all his rewards, except the little approbation or disapprobation he may meet from the public, are bestowed altogether independent of the persons with whom he transacts his business. The abolition in modern times of the old mode of paying public officers by fees, though recommended by unanswerable reasons, has added to the indifference of those whose rewards are never proportionate to their exertions. A man in office has confederates, rivals, fellow-intriguers for power and higher place, but he has no competitors. This is what must, if possible, be changed; and the principle of competition, throwing open all public situations to merit, and not confining them to birth or property, must be made the guiding

principle of administration, as it is of private business. If the meeting, and the meetings which will be sure to follow, keep this object in view, and pursue it with care, they will, we believe, effect a great improvement in the Government. If they should be made the stalking-horses for individual ambition—if they should aim at substituting in office one class of men for another—they will only cause much mischief. In the present critical condition of public affairs we are all deeply interested in their proceedings, and may earnestly hope that they will be guided by good sense and moderation.

THE COURT.

The Court has been very gay during the week just closed. On Tuesday her Majesty held a Court, and in the evening gave a juvenile ball, at which a great many members of the youthful aristocracy were present. On the following day a very numerous attended Drawing-room took place; and on Thursday her Majesty went in demi-state to a private view of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

On Saturday last his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen took leave of the Queen, and quitted Buckingham Palace, on his return to the Continent. In the evening of the same day the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess Adelaide and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday Lord J. Russell and the Earl of Clarendon had audiences of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, at which the company included the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess Adelaide and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which Lord John Russell was, by command of the Queen, sworn in as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. The Queen was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Alderman Henry Muggelridge and Mr. Charles Decimus Crosley, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. In the evening her Majesty gave a juvenile ball.

On Wednesday, after the Drawing-room, the Queen, with the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, drove out in an open carriage. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party. The following were included:—The Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Archbishop of York, and the Hon. Mrs. Musgrave.

Her Majesty will give a State Ball on Wednesday, the 9th May; and a State Concert, on Friday, the 18th May.

JUVENILE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Tuesday—the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur—her Majesty gave a ball in the evening to the juvenile nobility and gentry. About 240 invitations had been issued. The juveniles began to arrive at the Palace soon after eight o'clock, accompanied by their parents, and were ushered to the Reception-room.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at half-past eight o'clock, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Baroness de Speth.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at a quarter before nine o'clock.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the White Drawing-room at ten minutes before nine o'clock, and passed into the Throne-room, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princesses Adelaide and Feodore of Hohenlohe, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe.

The Princess Royal and the other Royal Princesses wore dresses of light blue tulle over a blue silk glacé slip, trimmed with ruffles of white blonde and ribbon. A bouquet of white hyacinths. Their Royal Highnesses each wore a wreath of white hyacinths.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress with three skirts of pink tulle over a rich pink glacé silk petticoat, looped up with bunches of apple blossoms and green crape leaves. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of apple blossoms and green crape leaves.

The Princesses Adelaide and Feodore of Hohenlohe-Langenburg wore flounced dresses of white tulle, trimmed with white silk fringe. The Princess Adelaide wore a garland of pink roses and white lilac; the Princess Feodore a garland of pink roses.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred appeared in the Highland dress, which costume was also worn by the sons of the Duke of Argyll and other young Scottish nobles present.

The Queen's band was in attendance in the Throne-room; and soon after the entrance of her Majesty and the Royal circle dancing commenced. A quadrille was formed, in which the youthful members of the Royal family took part.

The festivities were prolonged until midnight.

THE DRAWINGROOM

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace. It was the second this season, and was numerous attended.

The Queen wore a train of white and gold moiré silk, trimmed with white satin ribbon, gold blonde, and bows of red velvet; the petticoat was white satin, trimmed with gold blonde, and bows of red velvet. Her Majesty wore on her head an opal and diamond diadem, and feathers.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a train of grey satin, trimmed with Honiton lace, the corsage ornamented with diamonds and pearls. The petticoat was covered with seven flounces of Honiton lace. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of a tiara of pearls and diamonds, feathers, and Honiton lace lappets.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of rich blue glacé silk, festooned with blue tulle, satin ribbon, and bunches of pink roses; the corsage was ornamented with diamonds and turquoise. The petticoat was blue tulle, over rich glacé silk, and was festooned to match the train with bunches of pink roses. The necklace was pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a tiara of roses and stars in diamonds, lace lappets, and white feathers.

The Foreign Ministers were first introduced, when several presentations took place. Almost all the members of the Corps Diplomatique, with their ladies, were present. In the general circle the following were among the more noticeable presentations:—

The Countess of Erroll, by Lady Agnes Duff.
Viscountess Donerale, by the Marchioness of Ely.
Viscountess Malden, by the Duchess of St. Albans.
Viscountess Inglest, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Salisbury.
The Lady Kingsale, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Sutherland.
Lady Blanche Lascelles, by the Countess of Harwood.
Lady Cecilia Leeson, by her mother, the Countess of Miltown.
Lady Barbara Leeson, by her mother, the Countess of Miltown.
Lady Augusta Hay, by her mother, the Countess of Kinnoull.
Lady Emily Hay, by the Duchess of Wellington.
Lady Louisa Corry, by her mother, the Countess of Belmore.
Lady Harriet Chichester, by the Marchioness of Donegal.
The Hon. Philippa Sidney, by the Viscountess Combermere.
Hon. Mary Amherst, by her mother, Viscountess Holmesdale.
Lady Peto, by the Duchess of Sutherland.
Mrs. Orde, of Nunykirik, by the Duchess of Northumberland.
Miss Duncombe, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe.
Miss Rushout, by Lady Foley.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, opened to the public on Monday, will be noticed next week, with illustrations.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on Wednesday, a resolution indicative of the profound sorrow with which the Court had heard of the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French was unanimously adopted. It was further resolved that it should be presented to the French Ambassador.

THE CITY STATUE TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Orders were issued on Wednesday for the removal of the obelisk at the west end of Cheapside—at the point of junction of Aldersgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Paternoster-row, and Newgate-street—that spot having been selected for the statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes. It is expected to be up in fourteen days.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, MAY 2.—A Dublin correspondent writes:—"The night had been beautifully clear, and very favourable for observation. For a few moments after first contact with the shadow, the moon's light became of a distinct green tint, giving every object around a most remarkable appearance, which faded gradually away; the sun rising rendered last contact, at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock, rather indistinct."

THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.—The inhabitants continue to quit this town, from the fear that a bombardment may take place any day. As much as 250 roubles (the rouble is somewhat more than 4 francs) are paid for the hire for the season of a small chamber in the villages of the environs. Strangers are particularly anxious to leave, owing to the lower part of the population having become hostile to them, and having, in spite of the severity of the police, committed some outrages on their persons. The works of the fortifications continue to be carried on. Earthworks now extend on all the right to Khutrie-Dembrowski, and on the side of the Quarantine to Lusdorf. A new fort is being built on the mountain of Pest, which commands the port.—Letter from Odessa.

REMOVAL OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND EXHIBITION TO BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

THE Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by members of the Royal family, and noble and distinguished amateurs, in aid of the Fund for the relief of the Widows and Families of Officers killed in the Crimea, which during some weeks past has attracted so much attention in the Gallery, 121, Pall-mall, has this week, by permission of the Government, been removed to Burlington-house, Piccadilly, in consequence of the former apartment being required, according to previous arrangement, for the Exhibition of Works by French Artists. Four of the principal rooms and a corridor on the first floor of the noble mansion above named have been allotted to the purpose; and one great advantage resulting to the charitable enterprise from the change is the increased space thus placed at the disposal of the committee, which enables them to display very many contributions which before it was impossible to do. Taking into account the fine proportions and elegant architecture of the rooms themselves, and the excellence of the light, the general effect of the Exhibition is very agreeable and satisfactory.

Of course, among the chief attractions are the contributions by the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, and the other juvenile members of the Royal family. The highest bid for the clever "Battle-field," by her Royal Highness, still continues to be £200; but there are confident hopes of a considerably higher bid before the day appointed for the sale—namely, the 14th inst. We should add that the hall and noble staircase of the mansion are appropriately decorated with trophies of the colours of the Allied armies. The visitors were numerous on the reopening day (Thursday).

Three Views of Burlington-house are engraved at page 436.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Chester's May Carnival will be succeeded by a very quiet week. The Newmarket Second Spring has tapered away to nothing, and now that the Rowley Mile Plate has ceased to have any important bearing on the Derby, there is little left to tempt the sportsman down the Eastern Counties on Tuesday morning. As John Scott so positively declares that Acrobat cannot get beyond a mile and a half, we conclude that the three-mile sweepstakes on the first day will be left to Weathercock and Kaffir. The four fillies in the other 50 sovs. h. ft. race on Wednesday are unknown to fame; and the Suffolk Stakes will not do much towards eking out the sport. On Thursday there is rather an interesting contest, in which some Derby two-year-olds—Ariel, Miss Whip colt, &c.—are engaged; but the majority of the ring will be ere that comparing books within the sound of "Shrewsbury clock" many miles away. Mr. Frail has prepared a very strong list there for Thursday and Friday; but its interest is almost entirely confined to handicaps, as to all present appearance the Salopian Stakes includes no three-year-olds of any pretensions. The Lotherians and Edinburgh people have also a two days' meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, which will no doubt be honoured, as it was last year, with the presence of the weight-despising Raptan, who has been sadly beaten at Chester. Plymouth has also an afternoon's diversion on Wednesday, but not of a character to enlist anything beyond a local interest. The steeplechases at Wark have been refixed for Monday; while the Irishmen will patronise those "Divisions of Purley" at Trim, on Thursday, and at the Galway Hunt on Friday. Their favourite Curragh brought out a horse last week, to wit, Lord Conyngham's Sultan, who, although he was only a very moderate performer last year, bids fair to take a high degree among English and Irish three-year-olds. The result of the Chester Cup has proved that Parr had formed a very accurate judgment of Mortimer's powers, as he was only beaten a head from Scythian. Our readers will remember that we pointed especial attention to the latter colt as soon as the weights came out, and stated our belief "that he is a much better horse than the public fancy;" and, faithful to this belief, we finally added, three months after, that "our humour still jumps with Scythian for this event." We never believed him to be so good a horse till we saw him gallop with Virago over Doncaster-moor on the Monday before the St. Leger. Stale as he then was she could not gain an inch on him; and hence we looked forward to great doings after a winter's rest.

The settling for the Two Thousand Guineas has been remarkably easy, and their Chester Cup victory will no doubt have the effect of quite healing the rupture between Mr. Howard and his trainer, and of infusing fresh spirit into the votaries of St. Hubert. The vassals of Lord of the Isles have also rallied round him; but, like his little rival, he will not easily forget the Newmarket race, and the strokes of the whip which Aldcroft broke over his shoulders. De Clare excited no great hopes by his Newmarket performance; but three weeks more on his Malton tan-gallop will do a great deal for his lusty frame. Bonnie Morn and Graculus Esuriens are now looked on as "forlorn hopes," in consequence of leg infirmities. Wild Dayrell is a steady favourite, but he is comparatively untried, and is trained in the grounds of his owner, who is a gentleman-farmer somewhere in Wiltshire or Hampshire. Nancy's career terminated last Wednesday, on the scene of her first proud triumph, as she broke her leg while running for the Chester Cup race. The sight of harriers and John Osborne's care had brought her into very good form; she was, however, always a very overrated mare, and met only second-rate horses in her great 1851 season. Since then she has won nothing, and the misery which the "Nancymania" of 1852 inflicted on the poor people of Beverley and Hull will take a great deal of forgetting. Clergymen might well allude to it from the pulpit when it was raging, as the very mattresses were pawned out of the cottages to get money to back her.

Lord Exeter's sale is fixed for Monday at Tattersall's, and comprehends three racers and a dozen unbroken yearlings, principally by Midas and Nutwith. Apropos of sales, we may remark that the Surplice blood does not seem likely to be valuable, as a trio of his three-year-olds only averaged £17 a piece at the hammer, last Newmarket Meeting.

The 1855 Cricket season may be said to have been inaugurated at that little town on Friday week, by a single-wicket match, the winner of which cleared £425 in stakes and bets. "Opening dinners" are still the order of the day, and the wickets will not be pitched at Lord's for some three weeks to come.

The Prince of Wales Yacht Club sailing match, on Friday, is the only fixture of the week to rouse the interest of our amateur blue-jackets.

Some of the Irish packs are killing May foxes, and one of them will hunt on till next Thursday. In England the woodland routing has quite ceased; the spring has been so dry that the vixens did not require the hint, but had already made their nurseries in dry drains on the neighbouring farms. We have just heard of one who carried the *entente cordiale* still farther, and produced its 1855 litter under the flooring of a barn.

CHESTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Grosvenor Stakes.—Ephesus, 1. Lord Alfred, 2. Palestine Stakes.—Lady Tatton, 1. Instructress, 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—Courtenay, 1. Paletot, 2. Mostyn Stakes.—Epilogue, 1. Goldhill, 2. Sweepstakes 5 sovs each.—Equivogue, 1. Cherry Brandy, 2. Wynnstay Handicap.—Typee, 1. Venison, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Skelter.—Comfort, 1. Helmet, 2. Chester Cup.—Scythian, 1. Mortimer, 2. Scramble.—Questionable, 1. Noddy, 2. Members' Plate.—Shoreham, 1. Fairfield, 2. Queen's Plate.—Eulogist walked over. Triennial Stakes.—Field Marshal, 1. Punch-box, 2.

THURSDAY.

Dee Cup.—Orson, 1. Helmet, 2. Weller Cup.—Georgium Sidus, 1. Dalkeith, 2. Dee Stakes.—Noisy, 1. Lord Alfred, 2. Marquis of Westminster's Plate.—Jack Sheppard, 1. Orinoco, 2. Triennial.—Delaine filly walked over. Selling Stakes.—Jenny Wren, 1. Punch Box, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although prices of most national securities have not recovered the depression consequent upon the breaking up of the Conference at Vienna, and the amount of business doing in Consols this week has been comparatively small, the market has ruled tolerably firm. The quantity of Stock has not increased; and there has been a most abundant supply of money for commercial purposes; whilst we have to report a very inactive demand for gold on Continental account. This arises from the favourable nature of the exchanges, and the improved trade which is now carried on between this country and France, including some parts of Germany. A resumption in the demand for gold is not generally expected, as we have still large supplies of silver on hand to meet any sudden adverse alteration in the exchanges. The imports of the precious metals have been good; viz., 1,393,624 dollars

from New York, £8000 from Lisbon, £176,000 from Mexico, the West Indies &c.; and about £8000 from France.

The Consol Market was somewhat inactive on Monday; nevertheless, the quotations were steady. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 87½ to 88½; the Three per Cent Consols, 88½ up to 89½; the New Three per Cents, 87½ to 88; Consols for Account, 88½ to 89; Long Annuities, 1859, 3-16. The Omnium was done at ½ dis. to ½ prem. Bank Stock, 210. Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. premium; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. The New Long Annuities realised 16-3-16. Tuesday was observed as a close holiday in the Exchange. On Wednesday Bank Stock was done at 210 to 211½; the Three per Cents Reduced were 87½ to 88½; the Three per Cent Consols, 88½ to 89½; Consols for Account, 88½ to 89½; the New Three per Cents, 87½ to 88½; Long Annuities, 1860, 3½; Ditto, 1865, 16-3-16; India Bonds were 12s. to 15s. prem.; Omnium sold at ½ prem. to par; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. The market on Thursday was active, owing to the Bank of England having lowered its minimum rate of discount, ½, or to 4 per cent per annum. The Three per Cents were done at 88½ to 89; the Three per Cents Reduced, 87½ to 88; and the New Three per Cents, 88½ to 89; the Omnium advanced to ½ prem.; and the New Annuity was 16-3-16; Bank Stock, 211½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s.; and India Bonds, 12s. prem.

The business doing in most Foreign Bonds has been limited. Mexican Three per Cents, although 59,000 dollars have arrived on account of the dividends, have been 20½. Dutch Four per Cents have realised 90½; French Rentes, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93 (exchange, 25f. 15c.); Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88½; Spanish New Deferred, 18 to 17½; Spanish Passive, 3½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Turkish Six per Cents, 73½ to 72½; Ditto for the Account, 73½ to 72½; Ditto, Small, 73½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 67½. It is stated that a new French Loan of £16,000,000 sterling will be announced about the middle of June. The interest on French Treasury Bonds has been advanced ½ per cent.

There has been a moderate demand for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, the prices of which continue tolerably firm.—Chartered of Asia have marked 4½; India, China, and Australia, 14; Commercial of London, 30; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 20; Ditto, New, 4½; London and Westminster, 43; Oriental, 39; Union of Australia, 67½; Union of London, 26½. Canal Shares have realised the following quotations:—Birmingham, 92; Coventry, 209; Derby, 84; Grand Junction, 49½; Leicester, 59; Loughborough, 57½; North, 150; Peak Forest, 86; Regent's, 15½; Rochdale, 60; Stourbridge, 285; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Worcester and Birmingham, 25 to 24. Canal Shares have been almost nominal:—East London, 105; Grand Junction, 68½; Kent, 78½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 91; Ditto New, 16. In Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares very few sales have been effected:—Brighton, 15½; City of London, 90; Equitable, 33; Great Central, 11½; Imperial, 108; Ditto New, 10½; Phoenix, 28½; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 39½; Ditto New, 6. Insurance Companies' Securities have sold:—Atlas, 18½; Crown, 17½; General, 6½; Globe, 105; Guardian, 55½; Imperial Fire, 38½; Law Life, 56½; London, 29½; Phoenix, 185; Provident Life, 37½; Rock Life, 73; United Kingdom, 44; Victoria Life, 58. Hungerford Bridge Shares have marked 12; Waterloo, 3½; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 31½; Vauxhall, 21½. London Dock Shares have sold at 100; St. Katharine, 79½; Victoria, New, 9. Very few transactions have taken place in Miscellaneous Securities:—Australian Agricultural, 28½; Crystal Palace, 3½; Ditto Preference, 4½; Electric Telegraph, 15; General Screw Shipping Company, 15; Mexican and South American, 6½; Netherlands Land, 1; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 61½; Ditto New, 11½.

The Railway Share-market has been in a most inactive state, and a slight general decline has taken place in the quotations. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, Junction, 4½; Caledonian, 59½; Eastern Counties, 11½; East Lancashire, 72; Great Northern, 89½; Ditto A Stock, 73½; Ditto B Stock, 124; Great Western, 62½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 98; London and North-Western, 97½; Ditto Fifth, 15; London and South-Western, 80; Midland, 68½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 40½; Newport, Aberystwyth, and Hereford, 13½; North British, 27½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 70½; Ditto, York, 47½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25½; South Wales, 27½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 96; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, Five per Cent, 115; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 108½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Great Western Irredeemable Four per Cent, 91; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 73; Ditto, Chester, 14½; Midland Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 135; North-Eastern York H. and S. Purchase, 9½; South-Eastern, 22½; South Wales Four per Cent, 85; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 35; East India Five per Cent, 24½; Great Luxembourg, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 18½; Namur and Liège, 5½; Paris and Orleans, 46½; Scinde, 13.

Mining Shares have mostly realised full prices:—Imperial Brazilian were done on Thursday at 2½; Coburn Copper, 53½; Tin Croft, 2½; and United Mexican, 8 to 7½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 30.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very limited, and the trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the prices of Essex qualities of 5s., of Kentish of 6s. to 8s., per quarter as compared with Monday last. Foreign wheats, the show of which was small, moved off freely at from 5s. to 6s. per quarter more money. Barley was in moderate request, and 1s. per quarter dearer. In the value of malt no change took place. The oat trade was active, at 2s. advance. Beans realised 2s. more money. White peas were 2s. to 4s. per quarter dearer. Grey and maple were the turn higher. Flour was 2s. to 3s. per sack, and 2s. to 3s. per barrel, above the rates current on this day's night.

May 2.—We had very moderate supplies of all grain on sale to-day, and the general demand ruled steady, at very full prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 70s. to 79s.; ditto, white, 77s. to 88s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 70s. to 77s.; rye, 40s. to 43s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malted ditto, 30s. to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 60s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorks and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 28s.; potatoes, 26s. to 30s.; Trough and Cork, black, 2s. to 2½s.; ditto, white, 2s. to 2½s.; tick beans, 37s. to 43s.; grey peas, 30s. to 35s.; mangle, 30s. to 41s.; white, 40s. to 44s.; bolters, 40s. to 46s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 52s. to 55s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 54s. to 56s. per 280lbs. American 38s. to 46s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linedseed advanced 4s. to 6s. per quarter. All other seeds have sold freely, at full prices.

Linseed, English, sowing, 68s. to 70s.; Baltic, crushing, 64s. to 68s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 62s. to 66s. Hempseed, 48s. to 56s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s. Tares, 8s. to 10s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 13s. to 15s. per last of ten quarters. Linedseed cakes, English, 41s. to 42s.; ditto, foreign, 41s. 10s. to 42s. 10s.; rape cakes, 46s. 10s. to 46s. 10s. per ton. Canary, 41s. to 50s. per quarter. Red clover seed, 53s. to 56s.; white ditto, 65s. to 73s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 68s. 4d.; barley, 31s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 9d.; rye, 40s. 10d.; beans, 41s. 6d.; peas, 39s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 68s. 2d.; barley, 30s. 10d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 39s. 11d.; beans, 40s. 10d.; peas, 38s. 5d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 92,199; barley, 36,570; oats, 20,955; rye, 522; beans, 5476; peas, 834 quarters.

Tea.—We have had a very inactive demand for all kinds, at barely stationary prices. Common sound Congou is freely offered at 9d. per lb.

Sugar.—There has been a good inquiry for all kinds of raw sugar, at an advance in the quotations of 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has changed hands at 32s. 6d. to 41s.; Demerara, 37s. 3d.; cane, 32s.; fine, 38s. 6d. to 37½d.; Mauritius, 35s. to 38s. 6d.; Bengal, 37s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. Floating cargoes have produced very full prices. The refined market steady, at 56s. 6d. per cwt. for brown lump, and 47s. to 52s. for grocery. The total clearances to the 28th ult. were 2,712,179 cwt., against 1,990,580 ditto in 1854.

Coffee.—Most kinds have sold slowly. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold at 46s. to 47s. per cwt.

Rice.—About 5000 tons have quartered at an advance on last week's rates of fully 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butters are in moderate request, and fine qualities command rather more money. In foreign only a limited business is doing, at late rates. English qualities command former terms. The bacon market is rather active, at very full prices. In other kinds of provisions only a moderate business is doing.

Tallow.—There is less activity in the demand, owing to nearly 4000 casks having arrived from Russia by the overland route. P.T.C., on the spot, is quoted at 54s. 6d. to 55s. down to 53s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 3s. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Lined oil is steady, at 37s. per cwt. on the spot, and 37s. 6d. to 38s. for forward delivery. All other oils, including turpentine, are firm.

Spirits.—A Government contract for 50,000 gallons of rum having been announced, the market for that article is steady, at full prices. Proof Lowlands, 2s. 3d. per gallon. The brandy market is firm, at very full prices. Geneva and corn spirits are in request on French account.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Heaton, 17s. 6d.; Riddell, 17s. 6d.; Braddly, 19s. 6d.; Hutton, 20s.; Russell's Heddon, 19s. 6d.; Tees, 20s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £3 0s.; clover ditto, £3 0s. to £3 0s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 10s. per load.

Wool.—Our market is steady, and the quotations are well supported.

English wools command very full prices.

Potatoes.—There is more firmness in the demand, and York Regents are now worth 12s. to 140s. other kinds, 80s. to 120s. per ton. The arrivals have fallen off.

Smithfield.—Our market has been fairly supplied this week, and the trade has ruled steady, at full prices.

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Neat and Leadhallow.—Each kind of meat has sold freely, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 25.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. P. Miller to be Second Captain.

Medical Department: Assistant-Surgeons H. Briscoe, M.D., and J. M. S. Fogo, to be Surgeons.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 23.

Royal Marines: Cadets H. Woodruff, T. Brewer, R. L. Bouchier, A. Macintosh, H. T. S. Davis, C. W. Carlyon, W. Stirling, W. W. Allnutt, H. T. M. Cooper, F. E. M. St. John, and A. W. D. Smith, to be Second Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

I. BLOOMENTHAL, Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road, lithographic engraver, printer, and account-book manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

A. P. SHAW, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, printer and bookseller.—W. P. LOCKWOOD, Wakefield, Yorkshire, chemist and druggist.—J. HAWKER, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder.—J. G. FITZ, Exeter, bookseller and stationer, and patent medicine vender.—J. ALLEN, Birmingham, builder.—T. BROWN, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, brass and gun metal founder.—S. WALKER, Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, Middlesex, builder.—J. H. BRADFORD, Bradford, manufacturer.—W. LONGMAN, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, grocer.—MARGARET BOLTON, Marazion, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturer.—H. O. BOX, Dursley, Gloucestershire, woollen draper and tailor.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 1.

4th Dragoon Guards: H. E. White to be Cornet.
6th Dragoon Guards: Assist.-Surg. W. R. Grylls to be Assistant-Surgeon.
12th Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. H. H. Jary to be Captain; Cornet F. T. Blunt to be Lieutenant.
17th: H. Marshall to be Cornet.
Coldstream Foot Guards: Capt. the Hon. R. Monck to be Lieutenant and Captain.
Scots Fusilier Guards: W. S. Rooke to be Ensign and Lieutenant.
1st Foot: Ensigns W. Freeborn and C. H. Proby to be Lieutenants; G. Turner to be Ensign.
4th: Capt. J. Leatham, Lieut. J. P. B. Forster, to be Captains; G. M. Billington, H. A. G. Todd, to be Ensigns.
5th: E. S. Lewis to be Ensign.
7th: Hon. H. Moreton to be Ensign.
8th: Lieut. J. B. Campbell to be Captain; Ensign H. V. Lillycrop to be Lieutenant.
9th: W. H. E. Birchdale to be Ensign.
11th: Ensign E. Birchdale to be Lieutenant; J. T. L. Cobham to be Ensign.
14th: I. M'iver to be Ensign; Lieut. A. Gordon to be Adjutant.
15th: Second Lieut. F. Ball to be Ensign.
16th: A. Platt to be Ensign.
17th: H. H. How, to be Paymaster.
18th: Ensign A. Cotte to be Lieutenant.
19th: Assist.-Surg. S. J. Bayfield to be Assistant-Surgeon.
20th: Lieut. A. R. Warren to be Captain; C. Fahie, J. Carden, and W. F. F. Gordon to be Ensigns.
21st: Ensign T. H. Green to be Lieutenant.
23rd: Ensigns T. F. Lewis and B. T. Griffith to be Lieutenants; E. Utterson and W. D. Bloxome to be Ensigns.
24th: Lieut. C. F. Geneste to be Paymaster.
25th: Ensign G. S. White to be Lieutenant; R. Lloyd to be Ensign.
28th: W. Seaton to be Ensign.
29th: Ensign E. W. Kent to be Lieutenant; Ensigns J. Dane and N. P. Ledgerd to be Ensigns.
30th: Lieut. T. G. Peacocke to be Lieutenant; Lieut. A. T. Evans to be Ensign.
33rd: S. H. Halaham to be Ensign.
40th: Capt. J. E. D. MacCarthy to be Captain; W. T. M'Grath and H. R. L. Morgan to be Ensigns.
42nd: S. A. Agnew and W. T. Fraser to be Ensigns.

STAFF.—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. F. Paschal to be Major of a Provisional Depot Battalion.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff-Surg. of the First Class W. Austin, T. Hall, D. Armstrong, and J. B. Gibson, to be Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals. Surg. P. Gamble and Staff-Surg. Second Class H. C. Reade to be Staff-Surgeons of the First Class. Assist.-Surg. C. R. Robinson, J. Leitch, G. Hyde, and J. H. Bews, to be Staff-Surgeons of the Second Class. E. Campbell, Esq., to have the local rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in Turkey. Surg. F. H. Brett to have the local rank of Staff-Surgeon of the First Class while employed with the Army in the East. T. Littleton, M.B., H. P. Bennett, T. C. Morrison, C. Woiston, W. D. Cattle, R. Boxhall, to have the local rank in Turkey of Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class while so employed; C. Coward to be Purveyor to the Forces.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Marlow, Royal Engineers, to be Colonel; Capt. J. Leatham to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. Leatham to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. The under-mentioned officers, who have been selected for service with the Turkish Contingent Force, to have local rank in Turkey while so employed: Capt. W. G. Sutton to be Major; Lieuts. E. Daubeny, T. R. Hamilton, W. R. Ximenes, to be Captains.

W. WHALEY, Charles-street, Camberwell New-road, builder.—W. BAKER, Cumberland-market, licensed victualler.—G. E. NEAL, Penbury, Kent, innkeeper.—J. KENNEDY, Abbeville-street, City, printer.—J. SALT, Longton, Staffordshire, timber merchant.—E. WESTON, Indiana-street, London, bookseller.—J. MABDEN, Baisell-jeath, Worcester-shire, licensed victualler.—G. I. WARD, Leicester, fishmonger.—G. RICHARDS, Ailer, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—F. W. HOLMES, Leeds, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant.—W. JENKINSON, Sheffield, paper manufacturer.—S. MAKANT, Enfield, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—J. HOLMES, Lancaster, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DOUGLAS and BAIRD, Edinburgh, grocers.—A. M'RAE, jun., Dingwall, draper.—H. BAIRD, Glasgow, grocer.—G. PEASTON and Co., Greenock, aerated water manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. H. Hawkins, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at the Vicarage, Wilcot, near Marlborough, the lady of the Rev. H. Smelt, M.A., of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Highgate, the wife of the Rev. A. Barrett, M.A., of a son.
On the 24th ult., at Cheltenham, Lady Hope, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at Eaton-place, the Countess of Enniskillen, of a daughter.
On the 21st ult., at Springwood-park, prematurely, Lady Scott Douglas, of a daughter, stillborn.
On the 28th ult., at Eaton-square, the Lady Gilbert Kennedy, of a daughter.
On the 13th January, at Pieter Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa, the lady of W. M. Collins, Esq., Postmaster-General of that colony, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Marnhill Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Simpson, of a son.
On the 28th ult., the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield Pratt, of a son.
On Friday, 4th April, at Toronto, Canada West, at the residence of her father, W. B. On the 1st inst., at Mereworth Castle, Viscountess Falmouth, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Brand, of a son.
Jarvis, Esq., High Sheriff of the counties of York and Peel, the wife of Lewis W. Ord, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Odham, Hants, T. G. Rathbone, Esq., of Liverpool, to Rosamond Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Cutbush.
On the 26th ult., at Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. T. Dealtry, M.A., only son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, to Harriett, daughter of the late J. Wing, Esq., of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
On the 26th ult., at Ebenezer Chapel, Upper Mill, Saddleworth, by the Rev. Simeon Dyon, Mr. Samuel Rhodes, eldest son of Wright Rhodes, Esq., of Springfield-house, near Huddersfield, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Bradbury, Esq., Brown-hill, Saddleworth.
On the 2nd inst., at Lower Tooting, by the Rev. R. W. Greaves, Mr. Robert Sinclair, New Kent-road, to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Trury, Lower Tooting, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Blendon-hall, Kent, William Hodgson Cadogan, Esq., of Breckburn Priory, Northumberland.
On the 28th ult., at his residence, Sunbury, Middlesex, William Cobbett, Esq., dearly beloved by his wife and numerous family, in the 72nd year of his age.
On the 4th ult., by the bursting of a shell, fired from the Russian works at Sebastopol, was the Lord Bishop of Madras, to Harriett, daughter of the late J. Wing, Esq., of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
On the 26th ult., at Montagu-street, Russell-square, J. Kidout, Esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Senate of the University of London, aged 71.
On the 26th ult., at his residence, Carnarvon, F. J. W. Jones, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Carnarvon, aged 47.
On the 5th ult., of fever, at the Camp before Sebastopol, Brevet-Major T. Davis, of the 95th Regiment, eldest son of T. B. Davis, Esq., of Cerns Abbas, Dorsetshire.
On the 26th March, of wounds received on the same evening, when in performance of his duty in front of an advanced trench before Sebastopol, to the deep regret of all ranks in the regiment, Captain A.



THE IMPERIAL VISIT.—REVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—THE CAVALRY CHARGE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)